The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Terrible Explosion in an English Colliery.

More than Three Hundred Dead Bodies Taken from the Mine.

Official Intelligence Concerning Maximilian.

His Present Whereabouts and Intended Movements.

A Rupture Imminent Between Turkey and Greece.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dreadful Explosion in a Mine—Loss of Several Hundred Lives.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Noon.

A most appalling explosion has occurred in a colliery at Barnsley, in the County of York. The loss of life was frightful. The bodies of over three hundred dead have already been taken from the mine, and many others are still unaccounted for.

A Second Explosion.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

A second explosion took place in the same colliery, at Barnsley, while a large number of miners were trying to save the survivors of the previous disaster, and thirty additional lives were lost.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

Barnsley, County of York, Wednesday, Dec. 12, P. M.

A terrible explosion took place at Oaks' Colliery, near this place, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This colliery contained the largest pit in this district of the country. The shaft is 270 yards deep, and the lateral works extended a distance of two miles from the bottom.

Nearly four hundred men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, nearly all of whom perished.

Nine P. M.—Every aid is being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted thirty-eight dead within the space of fifty yards.

A few of the unfortunate victims have been brought out alive, but badly mutilated.

Engineers are of the opinion that owing to the four air there can be no more alive in the works. If this is so, over three hundred human beings lie dead in the recesses of the pit.

The excitement among the families in the town is most intense and painful, and the works and vicinity have been a scene of wailing and despair all day.

A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same pit, by which twenty-three lives were lost.

Barnsley, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Another explosion took place in the same pit at 9 o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead. Eighty of the bodies had been brought out when the second explosion took place.

Several officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit at the time of the second disaster, and it is feared that they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed.

Later.—Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive.

Another Colliery Explosion.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Another terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery in Stafford, attended with great loss of life.

The Suspected Steamship Bolivar.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Noon.

It has been clearly proved that the steamship *Bolivar*, which was recently seized in the Medway, was not designed for the Fenians. She belongs to Colombia, and will be delivered to the agent of that Government as soon as possible.

The Fenians.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Several additional arrests of Fenian sympathizers in Ireland are announced.

The Government is on the track of a Fenian organization reported to exist at Hull.

MAXIMILIAN.

Dispatch from Marshal Bazaine to the French Government—Whereabouts and Intentions of Maximilian.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The *Moniteur* this morning has a telegram dated Mexico, Dec. 3, and signed by Bazaine and Castelnau, which says: "Maximilian is still in Mexico, though there has been as yet no decision as to his future movements. As the evacuation must be completed in March it is urgent that there should be no delay in the arrival of the transports. The mission of Sherman and Campbell, who left Vera Cruz on the 2d, appeared to be of a most conciliatory character."

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain at Lisbon.

Madrid, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Queen of Spain has gone to Lisbon on a visit, which she has had for some time in contemplation.

ITALY.

Important Diplomatic Treaty.

Rome, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

An important diplomatic treaty has been concluded by the Italian Ministry, the main features of which are regarded of great advantage to the Italian Governmrnt.

FRANCE.

The Empress Eugenie.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Empress Eugenie has finally decided to visit the Pope of Rome.

Reorganization of the Army.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A reorganization of the Army of France is to be proceeded with immediately.

GERMANY.

Conference of the Northern States.

Berlin, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A conference of the States of North Germany will meet in this city on Saturday.

THE EAST.

Rupture Between Turkey and Greece.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Dispatches received to-day from the East report that a rupture of the relations between the Governments of Turkey and Greece is imminent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

OPENING PRICES.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Noon.

The money market is firmer. Consols are quoted at 88¼ for money, ex-dividend.

The following are the opening quotations for American securities:

Erie shares	47¾
Illinois Central	77¼
United States Five-Twenties	71

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Consols this evening closed at 88¼ for money.

American Securities sold at the following prices at the close:

United States Five-twenties	71
Illinois Central shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	47¼

United States Bonds in Germany.

London, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Telegrams from Frankfort and Amsterdam of morning's date, report a quiet feeling in United States bonds and prices rather weak. In the former city 75¼ was bid for the issue of 1862, and 75½ asked.

Cotton and Other Markets.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 13—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, Middling Uplands being quoted at 14¼d.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

The Cotton market to-day was quiet but steady, and closed firm at 14¼d. for Middling Uplands. Sales to-day foot up 11,000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Southampton, Thursday, Dec. 13—Noon.

The steamship *Bremen*, which left New-York on Saturday, Dec. 1, put in here this morning, and soon after proceeded to Bremen.

Southampton, Thursday, Dec. 13—Evening.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which left New-York Dec. 1, arrived here to-day, and after landing mails and passengers for London sailed again for Hamburg.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Cuba at This Port.

The Cunard (screw) mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. Stone, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d December, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the Ocean Telegraph dispatches.

In regard to Fenian matters, a special London telegram to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Government had received information that Stephens had arrived in London, or was hourly expected in that city. Detectives had been sent to all the ports, and were stationed at the different railway stations.

A Paris letter gives a rumor that Stephens had arrived in that capital, after having spent a day and night in London.

Queen Victoria, according to promise, paid a visit to Wolverhampton on the 30th November, in demi-state, for the purpose of unveiling the statue, erected by the town, of the late Prince Consort. The Queen was accompanied by several members of the royal family, the Earl of Derby and other distinguished persons. The Queen's reception was most enthusiastic from the immense crowds who lined the route of the procession. The town was brilliantly decorated, and everything passed off with great éclat. The Queen conferred the honor of knighthood on the Mayor, Sir John Morris.

Earl Derby had notified the Ex-Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Phillips, that the Queen designed to confer the dignity of knighthood upon him.

A meeting had been held at Bradford for the purpose of hearing statements on the condition and necessities of the laboring classes in the Southern United States, from Rev. Sella Martin and Rev. J. Phillips, as representatives of the National Freedmen's Aid Union, Gen. Neal Dow and others. Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., presided, and in his opening address he urged his audience not to suppose that by subscribing to a fund of that description they could assist in settling the claims of the United States upon England, and purchase forgiveness of injuries done (if any) during the late war; such questions must rest upon their merits.

There was some demand for "Confederate Bonds" in London on the 30th of November, and prices improved to 6@6½.

The London *Times* says the Board of Trade returns afford no indication of the absence of commercial prosperity, and fail to harmonize with the gloomy feelings that prevail in all directions. The month of October, 1865, was one of extraordinary activity in the export business, but the returns for the past month show an increase of nearly 9 per cent. over the totals of that date. The total exportations for the first ten months of the year have been about 17 per cent. above those of last year and 16 per cent. above those of the same period of 1864. Unless these operations have been persistently carried on upon unremunerative terms, a supposition for which there is not the slightest ground, there must already have been some progress toward the accumulation of new wealth in the country to repair the disasters of the panic; and when we consider the enormous amounts yearly received in the shape of foreign and colonial dividends, it will be seen that the process of accumulation must be going on at a rate which will not long remain without forcing some new channel for investment if all the old channels are to be distrusted and abandoned, as would seem to be the present resolution of the public.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alarm in Ireland—Expected Insurrection—Threats of English Journals—Mr. Bright on the Extermination of Irish Landlords—Horrors of a Wreck Ashore.

London, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

Ireland is on the brink of insurrection. So the English believe, and they are making their preparations accordingly. The coast is lined with cruisers, troop ships are conveying regiment after regiment to Dublin, and the south and west. The large towns are patrolled, the police armed, the troops furnished, as far as practicable, with breach-loaders. The commander of the forces is on the ground, and everything is ready to crush, to stamp out, the insurrection when it makes its appearance. Fierce and terrible are the threats of the English journals. The Irish are warned that the English, with all their cant of philanthropy, have not changed their natures since the remorseless days of Elizabeth, or Cromwell, or of '98; that they will deal with rebels in Ireland as they dealt with them in India, and later in Jamaica. There is a cold-blooded ferocity in their threats, or warnings of the inevitable consequences of a rebellion on British soil, that contrasts strangely with English sympathy, more or less actively expressed, for all rebels but their own.

It is a fact that Ireland is in a state of terror and alarm, and that there is a general belief that there will be an outbreak before Christmas. Many suppose that Stephens is in Ireland, and this belief is doing almost as much to excite and terrify as his actual presence. Even colliers on the coast are searched to find him, or discover arms and ammunition. Boxes and casks of rifles and cartridges are seized here and there. A box containing a Fenian uniform has been taken by the police in Liverpool. Irishmen suspected to be Fenians, and Irish-Americans with square-toed boots and bushy beards, with a military bearing, are drifting into Ireland by every port and from every direction, and scattering over the country. They gather about the corners of Dublin; they hover about Cork. In the country men turn funerals into military processions, and tramp along the roads at night to the music of accordeons. There is a run on the savings banks, and business is dull. Landlords are leaving the country or barricading and preparing to defend their property.

Worse than all, as the *Times* points out to us, in the midst of all these signs of evil, we see and hear nothing of the loyal people of Ireland. There are no meetings, North or South, to support the Government, and take measures for defence. Even the Protestants, Episcopal and Presbyterian, make no sign. Is it apathy or is it terror? Everything is left to the Government; and the Government, we are assured, will sternly do its duty. The *Morning Herald* says:

"The rumors of Fenian enterprises in Ireland have at length taken a definite shape, and there is reason to believe that, in a few days, we shall be, unhappily, involved in a serious contest for the supremacy of British rule in the neighboring island. We are in the presence of a real danger to a vital part of the Empire. * * * They have preferred to stake their cause on the chances of war, and war they will have, if they provoke it, with a vengeance. However horrible may be the alternative, it is not for us to hesitate at accepting it. The prospect is sufficiently melancholy, but as there is no escape from it, perhaps the sooner it is realized the better. A few weeks of sharp fighting in the south and west are, perhaps, after all, not the worst calamity which can happen to Ireland."

The Tory organs in this matter only chime in with the *Times, Post, Pall Mall Gazette, Daily News*, with English journals of every shade of politics. They all advocate quick, sharp work in putting down the rebellion—the more merciful only fear that vengeance will go too far, and plead for mercy when justice shall have been accomplished. "If England can do nothing else," we are told, "she knows how to suppress a rebellion."

Mr. Bright, in a letter published yesterday, says, "Discontent and insurrection may menace the country, but English force is always at hand, so the landlord sleeps in peace and feels that his rents and his power are secure.

"If Ireland were 1,000 miles away from us all would be at once changed. Justice would be done, or the landlord would be exterminated by the vengeance of the people."

Mr. Bright has a knack of writing constructive treason, but this seems to me an unusually hot firebrand to throw into the Irish powder magazine just at this moment. A thousand miles is soon got over, and justice is not measured by distance. Shooting landlords has long been an expedient for obtaining justice in Ireland, and according to Mr. Bright, the Fenians are only proposing to do on the larger scale what has been for centuries done on the small scale—to finish at one job, the work hitherto done by driblets.

The English, in terror at the idea of a war with any great power, periodically in a panic at the prospect of a French invasion, are quite sure that they can crush out any rebellion in Ireland. It is a long old quarrel, and the two nations hate each other heartily and intensely. This hate is confined to no class, and the fiercely contemptuous epithet of "dirty Saxon" comes as readily from the mouth of the educated Irish gentleman as from that of the peasant and laborer. No love is lost on either side.

The actual Government in England will do its best, first, to put down any attempt at insurrection with energy, and second, to control, as far as possible, the ferocities of such a contest. There will be no acknowledgment of belligerency, and no mercy can be expected, as in 1848, for leaders taken with arms in their hands. The Government will wish to be generous and merciful, but the country will demand security against future rebellions.

It is officially stated that the question of the *Alabama* claims has been recently revived by the United States representative in this country in the most conciliatory and friendly tone. The subject is now under the consideration of the Cabinet. The Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws has been also appointed, and includes Lord Houghton, (Moncton Milnes,) Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir R. Phillimore, D. Travers Twiss, W. H. Gregory, M. P., and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, ("Historicus.") Lord Cranworth will preside over the Commission. With the prompt payment of the *Alabama's* claims, and a new arrangement of the Neutrality Laws, it is hoped that the greatest danger feared by England—the destruction of her commerce—may be averted. I am not actually authorized to make the proposition, but just put the question as a sort of feeler: How would you like to take Canada, and give a receipt in full for the *Alabama* claims, with a guarantee against Fenian privateering? "Blood," as Mr. Field very properly remarked at the Telegraph banquet in New-York, "is thicker than water." *Ergo*, it is better to trade than fight. If you will offset your *Alabama* claim against a quit-claim deed of all British America, it will be so much clear gain to England, because she has no hope to keep it long, and may wake up any morning and find it missing. Should there be any delay in the reply to the renewed demand of the American Minister, I can, confidentially, whisper to you the reason why. Parliament meets soon, and the Liberals naturally wish to turn out the Conservatives, and get back into their snug little berths again. But they are committed against the *Alabama* claims, and they fear war more than they do the Tories. The Tories alone being in a position to settle the claim, must be kept in power for that purpose, *q. e. d.*

A shipwreck of a cargo of wine on the English coast in the last century caused the whole district of wreckers to get drunk, and had the same effect on two bodies of troops sent to restore order and protect the property. The shipwreck of a cargo of rum near the mouth of the Mersey a few days ago has led to more hideous consequences. The cargo was washed ashore at New-Brighton, a well-known bathing place. As the barrels were washed ashore they were broached on the beach, and the bystanders drank till they dropped. One young man died on the spot. Nearly a hundred others are suffering desperately from the effects of their debauch. This was not all or the worst. A local paper says:

"A number of servant girls and married women who went down to the beach to see the wreck, which had been and was washed ashore, were prevailed upon to taste the rum. The consequences can be conjectured. The effects of the rum soon told on them, and in a state of insensibility many, if not all—maid and matron—were ruthlessly violated. One young woman, very well connected, in company with a more elderly female, was prevailed upon to take some of the raw spirit, and she, like many others, was treated with the greatest violence, having been attacked by three ruffians. She was discovered at a late hour last night in the sand hills quite unconscious, and taken to her home by the police."

I hesitated to copy this paragraph, which I have cut from, perhaps, the most aristocratic journal in London, but it is such picture of certain phases of English character, and such a warning against the dangers of drunkenness, that it may be as well to give it a wide publicity. How little we know of what is about us. These people were probably as decent and well behaved as the average of the same class in England; yet, under temptation, they became first robbers, then drunkards, then guilty of or victims to the most horrible outrages.

I am quite aware that all this seems the more terrible because it is brought together in one group, just as the killing of a score of men by some single accident seems more dreadful than the weekly slaughter scattered over the streets of London, or as the burning of two thousand women in a church harrowed the souls of those who were reading daily of crinoline accidents in the newspapers. It is my belief that the police reports in the English papers day by day would go far to match the horrors and atrocities of the New-Brighton shipwreck.

Is England the worst country in the world? I have heard such an opinion; but I have oftener heard the opposite one. Englishmen almost universally believe it to be the best in the world; the finest, the most enlightened, the most virtuous and philanthropic. The English have admirable virtues and noble qualities. England is the mother-land of vast Empires, and her language, and literature and institutions are destined to prevail over probably half the world. This is all true, and I heartily rejoice in it; but it is not to be concealed that great masses of the English people have somehow fallen into a depravity of physical and moral conditions which would be shameful among pagans and barbarians.

MONADNOCK.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

State of Public Opinion in France—Remarkable Confession.

The real position of affairs in Mexico and the whereabouts of Maximilian continued to attract a large share of attention both in France and England. The French Government remained silent, but the impression everywhere was that the Empire was at an end, and Maximilian was looked for by the West India Mail steamer, which was two days overdue when the *Cuba* sailed.

The *France*, a Government organ, contained, in its issue of the 28th, the following remarkable confession:

"Yes, we can no longer conceal it. The French-Mexican expedition has been a complete failure. This expedition, which was so brilliant for our army, terminates under circumstances which are to be deplored for our policy. We are compelled to witness the fall of that Empire which we contributed to found with the approbation of the whole of Europe. Anarchy will once more devastate that beautiful country where he had gone to establish order and progress. *France flinches from her work, and with her civilization retrogrades.*"

The causes of the change of public opinion in France on the subject of the Mexican question are thus set forth in the *Journal des Debats* of the 27th ult.:

"The French public watched at first with more curiosity than apprehension the attempt that was being made to found an empire in Mexico, and to establish an Austrian Archduke on the Mexican throne. Without feeling any degree of interest in the regeneration of the Latin, or rather the Indo-Latin, races in that distant region, without feeling the slightest desire to reduce to subjection a new Algeria at such a distance from our coasts, the French public at first viewed with patience the Mexican expedition, regarding it as a kind of costly and risky experiment, which might possibly turn out well. That which changed the public feeling, which abruptly ended that relative indifference, was the aspect of the United States, relieved of the cares of their civil war, their open hostility toward the Mexican expedition, and their determination to oppose it. There can be no doubt that the sudden apparition of such an adversary would only have acted as a stimulant to public opinion, and roused the national spirit among us if the French people had really thought that their interests or their honor were involved in the success of the Mexican venture. But the idea of going to war with the United States, to solve in our own way the philosophical question of the regeneration of the Latin races, or the equally idle question of the relative advantages of a monarchy over a republic, was not calculated to become popular, and induce France to submit to such a heavy sacrifice of blood. It is from that day that popular opinion, deeply roused, was able to exercise indirectly some influence on the decisions of the Government. Why not acknowledge that the Mexican undertaking was founded on two opinions, both of which events have shown to be wrong? The first was that the great majority of the Mexican population would be favorable to the new Empire, and that the dissidents could be reduced without any great difficulty; the second—which was far more important as to the future prospects of the undertaking—was that the American Union was hopelessly destroyed, that the South would beat the North, and would form a bulwark for the new Empire. These were the two conditions on which the success of the Empire depended. But, while the first was secondary, as with time, blood, and money, the Mexican dissidents must have been reduced to submission, the second was vital, as the idea of founding an Empire at the gates of the resuscitated United States, and at the cost of a war with them, could never have entered into any mortal head. In fact, Fate has now pronounced, and it may be stated that if Maximilian's abdication be only dated yesterday, the real date of his fall goes back to the capture of Atlanta and Charleston, and to the surrender of Richmond. His fall was even foreshadowed by the two dispatches by which England and Russia refused to join the French Government to propose a mediation and an armistice between the Federals and the Confederates. The failure of the Mexican expedition rests, therefore, on two errors of judgment, from which the expedition originated. Illusions were entertained as to the internal state of Mexico, and as to the probable issue of the war in the United States."

A letter from Toulon gives the following particulars of the preparations making to send a fleet of transports to Mexico:

"The authorities are embarking large quantities of provisions, liquids and stores of all kinds on board the ships intended to bring home the troops from Mexico. Everything will be ready at the end of the month, when there will be nothing more to do than to name the commanders and form the crews. The transport fleet furnished by this port is as follows: The three-decked ship-of-the-line *Souverain*, 600-horse power, fitted up for 1,700 men; the liner of the second-class *Masséna*, 800-horse power, for 1,500; the transports *Intrepide*, 500-horse power, for 2,500; the *Tarn*, 500-horse power, for 1,200; the *Var*, 300-horse power, for 1,200; the *Ardeche*, 300-horse power, for 1,200; the iron steamer *La Seine*, 160-horse power, for 700—total, 10,000. Ten thousand men must bring with them masses of material, baggage and horses. These troops, belonging in great part to the army of Africa, Spahis, &c., will be disembarked in Algeria; the rest of the expeditionary army will be directed on the Atlantic ports. The preparations ordered with the same view at Brest and Cherbourg occasions a considerable movement in the cadres of the junior naval officers; a certain number have been recalled on leave, and three-fourths of those embarked on board the experimental squadron have just been sent to the north to act in the large steam transports."

CHICAGO.

The Proposed Union Club-house—Shipment of Copper.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Efforts are being made here to establish a Union Club-house, after the models of those in New-York and Philadelphia. One hundred and seventeen signatures have already been obtained to the subscription list, and negotiations are in progress for the lease of a house for temporary occupancy, when the Club will be formally organized.

Yesterday afternoon fourteen cars laden with ingot copper from Lake Superior, valued at $84,000, went east by the Michigan Central Railroad. It was the most valuable shipment that ever passed over that road.

Niagara Ship Canal Convention.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Niagara Ship Canal Convention was largely attended. Delegates from Detroit, Oswego, Toledo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee met here last evening and elected George F. Bagley, Detroit, President, and J. F. Beaty, Chicago, Secretary; a Committee consisting of General T. J. Cram of Detroit, D. P. Grant of Oswego, J. H. Clark of Cleveland, A. J. Hale of Milwaukee, W. T. Walker of Toledo, and Charles Randolph of Chicago, was appointed to proceed to Washington and urge the passage of the bill before Congress.

The Convention this morning adopted the resolutions reported by Gen. Cram, approving of the bill passed by the House last session, and now pending in the Senate, and recommending its early passage.

The Convention adjourned to-day.

Indian Affairs—New Railroad.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A special dispatch from Kansas City says the Commissioners, including Col. Bogg, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived this afternoon to visit all the tribes in Kansas, to arrange preliminaries for a general council of their representatives to meet soon in this city with the Commissioners and arrange the terms on which to accept new homes in the Territories.

Work commences on the Kansas City and Osage Valley Road next Monday.

Bakery Burned in Washington.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The extensive cracker bakery of William Tanssig, of New-York, situated on Louisiana-avenue, near Tenth-street, was destroyed by fire to-night, together with valuable ovens and much of the stock. The stable also was burned down and the horses belonging to the establishment perished in the flames. The loss is variously estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

Whisky Seized.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Considerable excitement was created this afternoon, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, by the seizure of five dray loads, fifteen barrels, of whisky, the marks on which are supposed to be counterfeit. The draymen said the whisky came from a distillery, but refused to say where it was located. The whisky was taken possession of by the Collector.

An Office Disputed.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 13.

W. L. Wilson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the St. Paul, Minn., District, refuses to surrender the office to Col. George G. Woods, lately appointed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 13.

MR. HOOPER'S FINANCE BILL.

The Finance Bill framed by Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, is substantially the same as was introduced by him at the last session of Congress. It provides for the redemption of the National Bank issues at central points, places no restrictions upon the banks, does not either authorize an increase or contraction of the currency, and forms a *pro rata* reduction of currency from those banks at the North which have more than their legitimate quota, and the distribution of the same in the South. The last provision of the bill will meet with fierce opposition in Congress, and it is almost certain to fail. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, will renew his proposition for an increase of the currency at an early day. Mr. Boutwell's bill will be taken up for consideration by the Ways and Means Committee this week.

THE DISTRICT FRANCHISE BILL.

The Senate concluded the discussion of the District Negro Suffrage Bill to-day, and at 4 o'clock passed it by a vote of 33 to 13, which renders its final success sure, even should it be vetoed. It is unqualified suffrage, pure and simple, and in substance the same proposition passed by the House last Winter. There is no doubt that the House will promptly pass the bill, probably to-morrow. Debate can at any time be cut off by the previous question. Considerable comment is being made upon the fact that Senator Foster left his chair as presiding officer of the Senate to oppose the bill in its present shape, advocating qualified suffrage instead, not that any one is surprised that he should act as he has heretofore done, but that this action indicates that he will hereafter be found with such conservatives as Dixon, Doolittle and Cowan. There is no doubt but that the President would have signed a bill granting qualified suffrage, but it remains to be seen what will be done in this case.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Republican Association is in session, discussing propositions, which, after being adopted by the Association at large, will be presented to Congress. It is barely probable, however, that there will be no joint action of the Representatives from all the States together, as there is a great difference of opinion regarding the feasibility of the Territorial theory. The Louisiana delegation are unwavering in its support, but have received a check by a question from one of the Texas delegation as to how they will prevent the appointment of Territorial Governors by the President. Judge Sherwood, of Texas, evidently the leader of the Anti-Territorialists is supported by a majority of the States in his views that Congress has the power to organize new Governments at once; but it being acknowledged that a large additional military force will be necessary to accomplish such a change there is some hesitation about adopting them as a finality. The Louisianians insist that if the States are reduced to a Territorial condition, they can remain without anything more than delegate representation in Congress until the South is filled up with loyal men from the North, or the ex-rebels get tired of their present obstinacy and allow the old unconditional Union men to take the lead in their respective States, or at least have an equal share in the offices. Another point on which there is great difference of opinion is the extent of rebel disfranchisement; but there is the greatest unanimity regarding universal loyal suffrage without color or distinction.

MR. WARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, made an elaborate speech in the House to-day, on the subject of guaranteeing republican governments to the rebellious States, contending that the present State Governments should be rejected and new ones organized under an act of Congress, upon the basis of impartial suffrage, disqualifying, however, all the rebel leaders from suffrage and office, thus securing the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the reconstruction of the States upon the principles of equal rights to all men.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a list of over fifteen hundred nominations, being all the appointments in the regular army thus far made, and all the appointments of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue and Collectors of Customs made during the recess. The Senate held no executive session, and the appointments cannot even be referred until they do.

NO FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The statement in a New-York morning paper that several important foreign appointments were confirmed yesterday is entirely incorrect, as the Senate has as yet held no executive session whatever.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House to-day, by a vote of two to one, pressed through a concurrent resolution to take a holiday recess of two weeks, commencing on the 20th inst. and ending Jan. 3. The Senate will undoubtedly agree to it, but may possibly shorten it a few days at both ends.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Deficiency Bill being under consideration, to-day, Mr. Stevens took occasion to say, while explaining the nature of the items for which the State Department asked for an additional $250,000, that that Department was the most economically managed of any connected with the Government. The bill passed as it came from the Committee, with the exception of the items of $10,000 for the Marine Hospital at Louisville, and $197,000 for the streets of Washington.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

A portion of the Committee on Public Expenditures, consisting of Messrs. Hulburd, Broomall and Rollins leave to-morrow morning for New-York, to continue their investigation into Custom-house affairs.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative Donnelly, to-day, to reorganize the Agricultural Department, provides that the Chief Executive, to be called the Commissioner, shall be appointed for four years unless sooner removed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and so of the Assistant Commissioner. The former is to receive $3,000, the latter $2,500 per annum. One-third of the seeds, cuttings and roots purchased or raised are to be sent to Agricultural and Pomological Societies of the United States. The jurisdiction of the Department is to be extended so as to embrace a Mining Bureau.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Arnold-Lounsbury patent case, from Connecticut, was taken up and the argument commenced. This case involves the question whether a patent is void from the worthlessness of the invention. Eminent counsel are retained, and the hearing will probably consume the entire day Monday, Friday being motion day.

GETTYSBURGH NATIONAL CEMETERY.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners having charge of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery, was held at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, yesterday, thirteen of the eighteen loyal States being represented by proper Commissioners. Gen. Meade was present during the deliberations. This being the annual meeting of the Board, reports were received from various sub-committees. The Committee on the Reynolds Monument Fund reported that they had decided upon placing the statue of Gen. Reynolds in the cemetery, instead of over the spot where he fell, as had been proposed. The monument for the cemetery, designed by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., will be completed on the 1st of July, 1868, at a cost of $49,000. After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

An intimation was received from the Committee of a Freedmen's Lincoln Monument Association that they desired to place a bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln in the cemetery. The proposition has not yet been received in an official form, and will probably be accepted when it is.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH TRENHOLM.

The settlement made by Consul Morse, at London, with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the disavowal of which by the United States was mentioned in recent dispatches from this city, purported to be a settlement of all claims of the United States against that firm, involving many thousand pounds sterling.

It appears that proceedings in Chancery were being vigorously prosecuted by our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Dudley, who had succeeded in forcing Frazer, Trenholm & Co. into a position where they were compelled to make a full disclosure on oath, of all the dealings of that blockade-running firm with the Confederate Government, including all the transactions of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Geo. A. Trenholm, together with a full exhibition of all their books and papers. To avoid this disagreeable and fatal disclosure, Frazer, Trenholm & Co. sought and effected the settlement which has been clandestinely made through Consul Morse and one Montgomery Gibbs, reputed Agent of the Treasury Department, which agreement provides for dismissing all the legal proceedings in England and the United States, and giving up all claims of the United States; and merely requires that Frazer, Trenholm & Co. shall state, not under oath, what Confederate property they have had in their possession; that they shall dispose of the same, and after paying themselves £150,000, which, without any statement of an account, is agreed upon as the indebtedness of the Confederate Government to them, they shall pay the remaining balance to the United States. This settlement was made by Consul Morse, under color of general authority from the Treasury Department, to secure Confederate property in England, but has been promptly rejected by the United States Government, on the ground that it is relinquishing everything to Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and was, in fact, utterly without authority on the part of the Consul at London, whose instructions did not apply to these proceedings, which were under the sole management of the Consul at Liverpool; and that Mr. Morse made the pretended settlement behind the back of Consul Dudley, and without the knowledge of the United States Minister Adams, without whose sanction no action of Consul Morse was to be valid. The disavowal of the agreement having gone forward to England by telegraph, due legal proceedings will be renewed and pressed with vigor until every dollar of Confederate property in the hands of the chief financial agents of the rebellion shall be secured.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Messrs. Brooks, of the New-York Times, Weed, of the New-Orleans *Times*, and Judge Waples, of New-Orleans, were brought before Mr. Eliot's New-Orleans Riot Investigating Committee to-day, and testified regarding their knowledge of the riot, its origin and the general political feeling of the people of Louisiana, and New-Orleans in particular. The examination made by the military commission in New-Orleans last Summer of the affair was undoubtedly searching, and as effective as it could be made by a military board; but it is evidently the intention of the House Committee to go further into the details, with particular reference to the animus of the people, police and enemies of the Convention. The questions propounded by Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger are evidently tended to develop the opinions of witnesses regarding the loyalty of the people, while Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, seems inclined to bring forth extenuating circumstances in behalf of the ex-rebels. Among other questions were a set calculated to bring out opinions regarding the intention of the Convention, what they would probably have done if they had been allowed to proceed with their attempt. Opinions relative to the possibility of electing unconditional Unionists to office, and the probability of another rebellion, provided the present forms of State Government in the South are changed, were also elicited. R. King, Cutler, Col. Fish, and several other prominent Louisiana Radicals, will be examined previous to the departure of the Committee for New-Orleans, which will occur on Monday next. Mr. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, will accompany the Committee on their trip.

SOUTHERN POSTAL MATTERS.

The Post-office Department, failing to receive answers to communications from a large number of old Post-offices in North Carolina, made in the way of inquiries regarding Postmasters who were indebted to the Department previous to the war, and relating to new appointments, has officially discontinued nearly two hundred offices, and will probably pursue the same course in similar cases. About one hundred and fifty new appointments have been made this week in different States, but none by Executive authority.

RECEPTION.

Hon. Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, this evening entertained the Ohio Senators and Representatives and other Ohio notables. The company was large and remarkable as a representative assemblage. The Supreme Court was represented by Chief-Justice Chase and Justice Swayne; the Cabinet, by Attorney-General Stanberry. With two exceptions the entire Ohio delegation of Senators and Representatives were present, and the army, journalists, and Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus were represented fully.

THE RINDERPEST.

Consul Wolf reports the introduction of the rinderpest into Switzerland from Austria, by means of a drove of cattle purchased in the market of Vienna. It spread at once among stables and herds in two cantons, but the energetic efforts of the authorities promised to stamp it out without great loss.

GOLD ON THE POTOMAC.

Nearly all the Gold Mining Companies up the Potomac River are represented as doing well. One company has a tract of 500 acres adjoining the Great Falls, on the Maryland side, from which fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been sent hither. Some of them on assay yielded $2,400 to the ton. Some of the companies are erecting machinery, while others are in full operation.

ROBBED ON THE NEW-YORK TRAIN.

This morning a gentlemen reported to the Police Headquarters that he was robbed of $47,000 on the train which arrived from New-York about 5:30 o'clock this morning. He stated that he had his money in his belt around his waist, but that it becoming uncomfortable, he took it off and laid it under his head, after which he fell asleep. The belt was found this morning, by the loser, empty and near his seat in the car.

UNIFORMITY IN ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Elections have agreed to report favorably upon Mr. Dawes' bill to fix a uniform day in all the States for the election of members of Congress.

THE WATSON CASE.

Gen. Schofield did not deliver the expected decision in the Watson murder military arrest case at Richmond to-day, but probably will announce it to-morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Col. John W. Forney retires from the contest for Senatorship in Pennsylvania in favor of Thaddeus Stevens, in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

My Dear Sir: Since I wrote you yesterday I have carefully considered the several suggestions I ventured to make in regard to the election of a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1867, and every moment's additional reflection strengthens my conviction that it is the duty of every sincere member of the great Republican Union Party to sink all personal aspirations for the purpose of obtaining the services of a statesman who will most faithfully and fearlessly defend the radical principles which, after the most thorough political canvass in our history, gave us so commanding a victory in this State on the 9th of October last.

With no disposition to underrate others, I am free to say that I think the election of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure to the State and the nation a champion of those great principles of matchless experience, integrity and courage. This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime. While we are daily admonished of wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth, to add that the sentiments and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pennsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph than the sentiments and suggestions of any living American. The great Republican Union organization, including as it does hundreds of thousands of his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator, we simply respond to the general desire of our political friends in other States; and in doing this, I believe would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own border. Would it not be a happy termination of an illustrious life, never so illustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which more than half a century ago Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose, if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered to him the only high office she has in her immediate gift.

Impressed by these considerations, I feel that I am discharging a simple duty in asking you to withdraw my name, should it be presented in the Union caucus, as a candidate for United States Senator. Thanking you most cordially for the expression of your willingness to give me your vote for that high office, I remain, very truly, your grateful friend.

J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Westchester, Penn.

BOUNTY DECISION.

In answer to inquiry made by Col. C. D. Pennibaker, Military Agent for the State of Kentucky, under date of Dec. 3, 1866, whether or not, under any law or decision, colored troops are entitled to bounty who enlisted after the 19th day of June, 1864, to the 4th day of July, 1864, the Second Comptroller made the following reply:

No provision has been made for bounty to colored persons enlisted in the interval above-named. The joint resolution of June 12, 1866, as amended by the joint resolution of July 26, 1866, provides that, where nothing appears on the muster-roll, or of record, to show that a colored man was not a freedman, at the date aforesaid, 19th day of April, 1861, under the provisions of the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army, ending the 30th of June, 1865, the presumption shall be that the person was free. This fourth section in the act of June 15, 1864, gives to colored soldiers who had at that date been mustered into service, the pay, bounty, &c., allowed to them by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. It also authorized the Attorney-General to determine any question of law arising under this provision. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, on the 14th of July, 1864, declared that the same pay, bounties and clothing are allowed by law to colored soldiers, free on the 19th of April, 1861, mustered into service between December, 1862, and June 16, 1864, as are allowed to white soldiers of like arms of the service. Applying this exposition of the law and giving the claimants under the joint resolution of June 15, 1866, the benefits of a presumption of freedom, on the 19th of April, 1861, a hiatus still exists, and no bounty can be paid to a colored soldier enlisting between June 15 and July 4, 1864—the law of the last named date calling out the national forces making no discrimination on account of color, except by order of the President, who is empowered by the second section of the act of June 15, 1864, to allow in the different States and parts of States to persons of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the military service of the United States a bounty to each not exceeding $100. No order has been issued, and no bounty has been paid under that section.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......Thursday, Dec. 13.

ARMY PAY.

Mr. Wilson presented three petitions from army officers for increase of pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

TRANSPORTATION OF MATCHES.

Mr. Chandler reported from the Committee on Commerce the joint resolution to amend the ninth section of the act to provide for the safety of passengers. It relieves vessels from the obligation of carrying friction matches in fire-proof safes. It was read three times, and passed.

CHALLENGES OF JURORS.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon the House bill providing that on the trial of any offence in which the right of challenging now exists, the defendant shall be entitled to only four peremptory challenges, provided that nothing herein shall apply to the trial of treason or capital offences. The report was read, and the Committee discharged.

REIMBURSEMENT OF A COLLECTOR.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill providing for the reimbursement of Wm. T. Adams, Collector of the port of Astoria, Oregon, for funds stolen from him in February, 1866, while conveying the same from his office to San Francisco, for the purpose of depositing the amount with the United States Treasurer, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to amend section 9 of the act entitled an act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors and for other purposes, approved July 25, 1866, so that all vessels navigating the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors and other waters of the United States, except vessels subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign power and engaged in foreign trade, and not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States; and all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating as aforesaid, shall also be subject to all rules and regulations consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels, as provided in the 29th section of an act relating to steam vessels, approved the 30th day of August, 1852; and every sea-going steam vessel now subject, or hereby made subject, to the navigation laws of the United States and to the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall when under way, except on the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steam vessels, vessels of other countries and public vessels of the United States only excepted. Provided, however, that nothing in this act, or in the act of which it is amendatory, shall be construed to annul or affect any regulations established by the existing law of any State requiring vessels entering or leaving any port in such a State to be a pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of such State, or of a State situate upon the waters of the same.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COLONIAL CHARTERS AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Howe offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Printing Committee:

Resolved, That the Clerk prepare for publication a volume containing the Colonial Charters and the various State Constitutions of each State of the United States, together with all amendments thereto at any time in force, arranging the same in chronological order for each State, and that —— thousand copies thereof be provided for the use of the Senate.

MAPS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Howe offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

Resolved, That 10,000 copies of the maps accompanying the late report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office be printed for the use of the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill for the publication of the ratification of constitutional amendments. It provides that official notice of the adoption of the amendment by the States shall be sent to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, instead of to the Secretary of State, as heretofore required; and that, upon the receipt by these two officers of official notice from three-fourths of the States that any amendment has been adopted, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall forthwith cause publication of the same to be made in the newspapers authorized by law to promulgate the laws, with their joint certificate that such amendment or amendments are valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

MOBILE HARBOR AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Sprague introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain sand islands to the Mobile Harbor and Railroad Company. Its provisions are as follows:

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause to be surveyed so much of the sand islands called Pelican Island and Sand Island, lying outside of Dauphin Island, in the State of Alabama, as may be needed by said Railroad Company to construct a harbor and railway from the same to the City of Mobile: and upon the return of said survey, to cause a patent to issue for such land so needed, to the said Company, they paying for the same at the rate of $1 25 per acre; provided that the land so to be sold shall be so worked as not to interfere with the land used by the United States for light-houses or other public purposes. And the said Company is authorized to occupy so much of the waters of the Gulf and Bay of Mobile as may be needed for the purposes named, and authorized by the State of Alabama; provided, that the navigation between the Bay of Mobile and the Pascagoula Sound shall not be thereby obstructed, but shall be kept open by sufficient draw-bridges or suitable passways for the free passage of vessels in their proper channels when required, at all times.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill providing "that hereafter the appointment of Marshal in the District of Columbia, and also the appointment of a Register of Wills for the County of Washington, in said District, be and the same are hereby exclusively vested in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia."

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

Mr. Wade moved to set apart to-morrow for the consideration of the bills to admit Nebraska and Colorado.

Mr. Howard said there was a veto of the Colorado Bill now pending in the Senate. He hoped the Senate would, instead of passing a new bill, pass upon the veto of the President.

Mr. Wade subsequently withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would call up the bill to-morrow.

NATIONAL BANKS' RESERVE FUND.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the names of

Continued on Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Politics in Louisiana—The Question of Suffrage—Business Matters, Manufactures, Commerce, &c., in New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

The chief interest felt in the North in the progress of affairs here consists in the subjects treated of in the successions of their importance:

1. Very little is said of Federal politics. There are no offices to fill, and individuals have no motive to appoint discussion. Those persons who seem monomaniacs on the subject, and insist that there will be an immediate massacre of all loyalists as soon as the soldiers turn their backs, are now absent testifying to their belief by speech and memorial. In the meantime, the people go to the theatres and other places of resort. The orderlies gallop through the streets when on duty, or get tipsy and are locked up in the guard-house without attracting any attention whatever. The darkies work by hundreds on the levee with drays and cotton hooks, or spend their share of the cotton money with great *éclat* in the country stores. The women work a few days in a place, and appropriate the money to hoop skirts and head-dresses. The relations of the races seem unchanged, except that the Easter holiday given by Mr. LINCOLN has lasted longer than usual. Otherwise, as the darkies have no more wrongs to redress and are in high good humor, while the whites begin to find it more easy to subsist one family than half a dozen, there would seem no material to make a civil war out of. In truth, the great reason why the whole people of the South went into the late war was the apprehension of some that emancipation would take away almost all their property, and of others that it would bring the negro into social and political equality with them. Emancipation is now a fact that will never be reversed. It has passed without the bloody consequences apprehended. The whole South has assented to emancipation. This act, therefore, constitutes no obstacle to pacification. But it would be improper to allow the inference that the Southern people take no further interest in this question. They do strenuously object to the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro. Not that they fear effect of such a measure in taking from one section and adding to another. The influence of the Southern man over the negro is still greater than that of any stranger. The interests of the planter are too identical with those of the freedman to render it probable that the representation of Southern interests could pass into hands inimical to the South. But the people are no more willing to admit such an element of ignorance and delusion to participate in their elections than other intelligent people elsewhere are to deliver their interests to the same class and character of qualifications. In Louisiana, there must always be a particular repugnance to such a measure. According to statistics, a very large proportion of the parishes are inhabited by more blacks than whites. Any rivalry of races would, therefore, give the local and legislative offices to the colored race. As the minority in such cases are proprietors of almost all the property, the consequences are too serious to be incurred. The South is now without the power of representative resistance. The dominant majority in Congress has exacted a tribute at once exclusive and onerous. Upon what principle is this defended? Because the dominant majority declare the South responsible for the war debt, and the minority have not the power to gainsay them. Suppose, then, the darkies claim that they have created all the values in this State, and claim a right to impose exclusive burdens upon the present property holders? The Southern white people will be as powerless in the latter case as in the former. They, therefore, prefer living a provincial life, and releasing the chance of an occasional foreign mission or secretaryship, rather than concede the right of the colored population to vote themselves a farm and turn the owner out of possession. It is scarcely probable these people would barter away the exclusive right of self-protection which they are still permitted to exercise for a few seats in the Halls of Congress. So long as the surrender of their own Government is imposed as a condition of admission into any other, this people seem to prefer a condition to which they have become pretty well accustomed. They had become so long used to receive orders from Paris or Madrid as to see very little hardship in commands issued from Washington. If they are poor and have made bad crops, there is the less motive to despoil them. If they have no votes in Congress or the Electoral College, nobody need trouble himself to bribe, demoralize or imprison them. So, until they shall be handcuffed and brought back into the Union, the people of Louisiana seem inclined to buy, sell, marry and give in marriage, as when under the sway of O'REILLY or GALVEZ. In other parts of the South there may be a somewhat different sentiment prevailing, but here it is as stated.

It is by no means intimated that the citizens of Louisiana would not accept admission on terms deemed by them safe and equal, but the peculiar condition of the State renders it unsafe in their opinion to surrender the right of self-government to a class which is certainly not yet qualified to discharge the trust.

2. RESTORATION OF COTTON CULTURE.

The world seems at last convinced that the very liberal estimate of the cotton crop, furnished to the Treasury Department almost before the whole crop was planted, has not been sustained. The crop will sum up about 500,000 bales. The injuries sustained by the crop grown has been one chief cause of the failure. The indispensable application of much labor to the production of provision crops has been another cause, but the only permanent element of reduction is the diminution of labor. There can be no doubt at all that the quantity of labor thus applied has been reduced: first, by the actual withdrawal of male labor for the military uses of the Government; second, by the diversion of much able-bodied labor into other pursuits, and its transfer even to other sections; third, the withdrawal in great part of the women and children from field labor. These causes would of course diminish the labor applicable to cotton culture. When it is added that the labor is not applied with the same system and regularity as formerly, it will be obvious that the consumer of American cotton cannot expect a restoration of the crop nor its former normal increase. Much will be effected, however, by improved modes of applying labor with improved implements.

The same influences which have diverted the provision trade from New-Orleans affect also the great staples of cotton and tobacco. The quantity sent directly North has increased. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville have each their cotton sales, amounting, perhaps, last year to 200,000 bales. Of the tobacco formerly received at New-Orleans, amounting to some 60,000 hogsheads annually, Louisville claims from 35,000 to 40,000. It will be thus seen that the trade of this city in the great products spoken of has been greatly reduced. Much of this may, however, be recovered by such changes in the mode of sale, receipt and forwarding as the competition of new ideas renders necessary. Still, the trade of New-Orleans must continue very great, as it supplies the local demand of a very extensive territory, and especially as it must become whenever the revenue and commercial restrictions which Mexico and Cuba have imposed upon trade shall have been removed, and proper facilities of sale and transportation shall be allowed in the interchange of tropical and Northwestern products. New-Orleans must then be the New-York of the Gulf, and will conduct the international commerce spoken of.

3. COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In the meantime, however, there has been great disappointment among the factors, wholesale and retail dealers. The stocks of goods here are very large, and of a costly description. The expenses attending their sale are very heavy. The same facilities for shipping produce East permit the importation of merchandise from the Northern cities, and the supply of goods is in good part purchased at the North, and taken directly into the Southern interior by rail and express. The wholesale and retail merchants are not doing the same business with the planters they had expected. The planter buys now very few luxuries. His necessary supplies have also been greatly reduced. Formerly he purchased the clothing, groceries, medicines, and, to some extent, the food of the laborers dependent on him. Now these laborers purchase all these things for themselves. They are not capitalists, these laborers, and without attributing to them any particular imprudence, they cannot await maturity of the crop before they receive their wages. This necessity induces them to exchange almost all their share of the cotton crop with the country merchant for such goods as they may need or fancy. The share of the freedman goes where the Indian annuities used to go—into the pockets of the traders who attend closely to their wants. This exchange of perhaps one-fourth of the cotton crop against merchandise, of a far more costly character and to a much larger amount than was formerly done, must have a great effect upon the manufacturing interest. It, however, has changed to some extent the course of sales in New-Orleans. The planter no longer buys supplies for the negro—the negro buys for himself. It is obvious that the planter will realize more money than formerly, since the laborer is now the capitalist of his own labor, and takes upon himself the charge of meeting his own expenses. Slavery, like the Atlantic Cable, has been sunk forever, but the capacity of the negro to labor remains, and that perhaps may be rendered productive of the same advantage to those who employ it as when the institution of Slavery existed.

4. THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The boating and shipping interests sympathize with those of the merchant and factor. In a word, now that the artificial stimulus of the war market has been withdrawn, Western provisions, Eastern manufactures and Northern shipping feel the want of the great home staples which were once so freely exchanged against the commodities and services of each. It would seem that the restoration of these reciprocal advantages would constitute a motive with those who hold in their hands the power of pacification. Apparently the enlargement of the right of suffrage is regarded by them as an equivalent for the protracted ruin which hangs over the whole South.

5. MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Mechanical and Agricultural Association has renewed its organization and inaugurated a permanent annual exposition of industrial enterprise. The people of New-Orleans, always fond of spectacles, attended the opening in great numbers. This celebration was looked to by many merely as a means of attracting visitors from the upper and surrounding country, but it has assumed an unexpected importance. In consequence of the new labor system, all men of action and reflection are convinced: 1. That Southern society has now a large proportion of unproductive members, who must in some manner be subsisted at the expense of those who labor. It becomes very important, therefore, to introduce mixed industry, that every member may be made, as far as practicable, self-supporting. 2. That labor having now to be purchased by itself, for its own act, and not in combination with a capacity to increase and renew itself as formerly, the less labor purchased to effect a given production, the greater will be the profit resulting to the employer. Hence, labor-saving machinery for plantations and household work, with the most perfect implements for field labor, have assumed a consequence never before known in the South.

The Association has made this year a creditable display. As formerly, the exhibition of articles in the department of fine arts and luxuries is very excellent. Pictures, embroidery, surgical instruments, carriages and carpets, plate and jewelry, abounded. Steam engines, plows, reapers and mowers, were exhibited in greater numbers than heretofore, and although many of the finest specimens were the product of Northern capital and ingenuity, they were regarded as an invaluable contribution to cotton and sugar culture.

It may be this Association may become the germ of a manufacturing interest at the South by which we may employ our people, and capitalize and keep at home much of the products of agriculture now exchanged for articles that might, in fact, at least be made at home. The proposition to convert the cotton into cloth before exportation, is regarded with much favor, and it is not impossible that associated or even public capital may be employed to make the experiment in the upper portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. There are practical calculators who think that steam power might be advantageously employed in this and other Southern cities. It might be more costly than water power elsewhere, but the great advantage of cheap and abundant labor, access to market, and especially the ability of the manufacturer to buy his daily supply of material without having to make the large investment necessary at the distant factories, lead many to think that cotton may be spun to advantage even by steam in the Southern cities. At all events the subject is, for the first time in the history of the South, receiving that attention that its importance demands.

B.

The President's Message and Its Reception—Exiles from the Front Returning—Cotton and Philanthropy—Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document has been received without much comment. The President does not abandon any position which he has heretofore taken, but he announces that his executive mission on this subject has been consummated, and delivers the subject and the South to the reformers. The South is under deep obligations to Mr. JOHNSON for his services and for his sympathies. It will be found that the little finger of those who succeed him in authority will be heavier than his whole weight. Indeed, it marks very well the difference between subject and citizen when a people begin to compare rulers. When they linger over the merits of a declining Titus, and whisper their apprehensions of his terrible successor, make the Executive and Senate elective by direct popular vote, will tend to consummate the change from a confederate to a monarchical form of government.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME,

as published in caucus, will not only confirm the revolution in the nature of the Government, but will institute a purely representative rule. Under this theory the executive will be subordinate to the legislative department, and the patronage will pass into the hands of Congress. The government of the South by Commissioners, until such time as it shall signify a willingness to accept the terms of admission, has been received almost with indifference. To surrender to a class unfit to exercise the privilege of suffrage the exclusive right of government, which would result from enfranchising the negro and disfranchising the white man, is a sacrifice that few think and none speak of. Men begin to reason that after all there are very few who can hold Federal office or enjoy Federal contracts, and that to relinquish all the advantages of domestic administration for the sake of sending six or eight men to Congress from each State, and securing for thirty or forty others offices in the revenue or postal service, is small compensation for the proposed indignities. Still there is no surprise or indignation manifested. Very little else was expected after the surrender, and the people are prepared to stay at home and make cotton for the Union, if permitted to do so. There is a consequence of disfranchisement which brings to some minds in the South an advantage. It will tend to concentrate the whole sectional mind upon its domestic affairs. It will bring a new set of men and ideas into action, and so prevent the South from settling down into the obstructive counsels which have so long resisted all change or progress. No law can for many years repress the sentiment of the country, and boys who were within the age of legal assent during the war will be able to swear that they have never resisted the laws. In the meantime the South will be perfectly quiet, and as the proper way to learn to command is to obey, will endeavor to qualify themselves for future usefulness.

EXILES FROM THE SOUTH.

The gentlemen who have spent the Summer at the North, and who have been popularly supposed to be expelled from the South for their opinions, are returning. The people have been too much absorbed in the bread and meat combat to pay much attention to their absence or to their return. There has certainly been no manifestation of disrespect toward them. The freedmen are all on good terms with the whites. A great many are interested in the crops, and several thousand driving drays and tugging at cotton bales and pork barrels on the levee. We hear no complaint of ill-treatment, and the relations are as kindly as they were formerly. It is observable as a small illustration of this fact that the freedmen's car is often crowded with whites. How could it be otherwise than that the races which have always lived together, which are interested in the same products, should harmonize? The freedman rents his home from a white man, and pays his rent in labor, which is indispensable to his landlord. The steamboat hires twenty or thirty negro men to work on the boat. If she blows up or is libelled for debt these laborers lose their wages or employment. A dray owner hires negro drivers. If the drays stop the driver must dismount and seek other employment. These laborers, with their dependent thousands of women and children, know that their bread depends upon the stability of trade and production. Instinct, observation, experience, teaches them this truth. Even if they should be authorized to seize all that is left in the South, it is doubtful whether, after a brief season of riot and debauch, they would not be worse off than if allowed to pursue their present occupation until economy and industry should accumulate a competence for them. No one here grudges the freedmen the results of his labor. Before the war they had accumulated five or six millions of dollars in city property. These persons have a safe and respectable position in society, of which no one ever proposed to deprive them. Such are the kindly and reciprocal relations of the races. So satisfactory are they to themselves that the most violent agitation fails to do more than produce a momentary excitement, which dies away the moment the disturbing causes are removed. But before passing from the subject it may not be without use to call attention to another peculiarity in the freedman's status. There are certain employments perfectly within his industrial competency from which he is excluded here, and, it is believed, in the Northern cities. He drives very few cabs or carriages, and does not wait in the chief hotels. Why is this? Do his former masters conspire to deprive him of this birthright? They have nothing to do with it. The white men of foreign origin, chiefly the Irish and Germans, monopolize these occupations. It is not affirmed that a freedman would not be allowed to buy and drive a cab, but scores of white men will be seen at a stand, and not a negro among them. Now, in place of giving the freedman a vote, perhaps he would rather have a cab, or the right of employment in a restaurant. The concession of civil right does not, then, imply aught to participate in the wages and employments of society. If the white men here or in New-York, who devote themselves to carriage-driving, form combinations to exclude negroes, or if proprietors of carriages here or there prefer intrusting them to white men, what law or what military force can compel a partition of these employments? And yet equality in the right to receive wages in any vocation for which the operative may be qualified is one of the most important attributes of freedom. Many a man has wanted food and drink who held an undoubted right of suffrage; very few have starved who have the physical ability and disposition to labor. There are certain usages which society will regulate for itself, and when philanthropy, with the best motives, would intervene to regulate, it but deranges. It is but a few weeks since it was heralded a a praiseworthy act that one or two ladies had provided at the North homes for more than two thousand freedmen then in Washington City. An able-bodied freedman may live very well on his own labor, but in all society the labor of the man should support others than himself. In withdrawing these men the charitable ladies inadvertently left three times the number of helpless women and children, who constituted the normal proportion which the strong and able men are required to maintain. And so it has been in the withdrawal of men for military or other public purposes, a large proportion of helpless persons being left to suffering or to charity.

COTTON AND PHILANTHROPY.

It is very obvious that there are two agencies operating at the North, each to a certain extent antagonistic with the other. Faneuil Hall represents one. It consistently contends that the Government is bound to place and maintain the freedmen on the pedestal or platform of social equality. The system taught by this school tends to impair the efficiency of freed labor as applied to staple culture. If the freedman prefers the lighter labors of the hotel, or the livery stable, relieves his wife from the hoe or wash-tub, sends his children to school, there will not be so much cotton made. It is obvious that if the price of cotton keeps up the Southern planter is likewise interested in reducing the labor necessary to produce a given sum. If one bale of cotton on a short crop equals in value four bales under the superfetation of 1860, why employ four times as much land labor, transportation and other expense to produce the same revenue? Thus the interests of Faneuil Hall and Hinds County harmonize. But Lowell and Manchester, and other cities which represent the consumers of cotton, take a different view of Northern interests. They recommend that the planter be encouraged. They propose to loan him money, and are in every respect courteous and considerate. Lowell would like to see the millennium of 4,000,000 bales or even more—no matter how cheap cotton may be made, provided the planter be still encouraged to continue the experiment. These two conflicting sentiments will ultimately settle down upon a compromise, which will, perhaps, leave the Southern labor question to adjust itself.

THE MEXICAN COMEDY.

The Matamoras episode would be a ridiculous illustration of Mexican war and politics were it not for the unlucky soldiers who were killed on the occasion. ESCOBEDO, an officer of JUAREZ, invests the City of Matamoras, and the army of CANALES, who is an adherent of ORTEGA, the new claimant of the Mexican Presidency. Gen. SEDGWICK occupies Brownsville for the purpose of seeing that the interests of the republican cause sustain no detriment. He dines with ESCOBEDO, and evidently desires the union of the besiegers and besieged in their common cause of resistance to MAXIMILIAN. Here begins the comedy. CANALES applies to Gen. SEDGWICK for protection to the citizens of Matamoras, and Gen. SEDGWICK crosses the Rio Grande and occupies the City of Matamoras. Availing himself of the moral and military effect of this movement, CANALES throws his forces into the fort and repulses an attack of ESCOBEDO. ESCOBEDO complains that the belief among his men that the United States forces had intervened against him had demoralized them and caused his repulse. But after this combat the rival chieftains were brought together, and such a compromise effected between them as that CANALES evacuated Matamoras, and ESCOBEDO occupied it. The latest advices are that friendly relations between the late combatants have been restored. If the instructions to Mr. CAMPBELL are as reported, that the United States is to extend aid to the Government of JUAREZ to quell any domestic disturbances, we may expect to see an American army a permanent police on the Mexican frontier. This intervention cannot last very long, and may result in a permanent protectorate.

THE ABADAMA.

Lecture by Semmes, Her Commander.

From the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, Dec. 5.

The Court-house was thronged last night with the most fashionable audience that we have seen assembled since the war. Col. LAWTHER introduced Mr. SEMMES, as the "distinguished hero and patriot, RAPHAEL SEMMES," who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As you have been told by my friend, I have been invited to deliver one of a course of lectures. Every one is to be believed in his own art, which may be paraphrased, no one is to be believed but in his own art. This is not my art. I am not accustomed to the lecture-room. [Othello's occupation is gone. I do not propose to touch any political subject; I propose to speak of the history of the *Alabama*, as viewed in the light of history and American precedents. Your invitation found me at my home endeavoring to restore our State to her place in the Federal Union without tarnishing her honor.

A little while back we were all engaged, heart and soul, in a mighty war; now we are all engaged with equal earnestness in the pursuits of peace. The architects in our revolution left their work incomplete. They must expect to be condemned and despised in their day. A philosopher never quarrels with nature. This, I am happy to say, is the course of all our prominent leaders. Instead of giving way to useless repining, they are acting with tact and talent in all the walks of honest labor.

Men of one generation make history, men of another write it. The actors in a conflict such as is passed are disqualified from being its historians. It is to put on record some facts regarding the *Alabama* I speak to-night. I propose to show to you that she was not a pirate, a privateer, or a buccaneer, but the recognized ship, wearing the colors of a State, by the laws of nations. On the land an enemy might overrun a country without destroying private property. Destroying private property on land is forbidden. Not so on the sea. The destruction of commerce in ancient times was a slow progress. The war between the Confederate and the United States was the first between maritime powers since the introduction of steam.

The *Alabama* had warrant for what she did both in the laws of nations and of the United States. She was built abroad. The United States has made the British origin of the *Alabama* a constant source of complaint. She was built by the Lairds. The United States Government endeavored to contract with this same firm to build ships for them. [Mr. SEMMES here read extracts from Mr. LAIRD's speech in the House of Commons, already published, and well-known.]

If the *Alabama* was built in violation of the neutrality law, that was a question between the United States and England. From the moment the Confederates were recognized as belligerents they had a full right to make war in every particular. The United States acknowledged this in the first months of the war. In support of this proposition the speaker quoted "Vattel, third book," and argued that if the United States could buy ships the Confederate States could do the same. The speaker then quoted Justice GRIER's decision in the prize cases, reported in "Second Black Reports," laying great stress on the passage, "it is not necessary that the State should be recognized."

Mr. SEMMES entered largely into the history of the South American States, claiming that their cruisers captured prizes and brought them into American ports. In illustration of the fact that the Confederate States were recognized and entitled to all the sovereign rights of war, Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN treated Gens. LEE and JOHNSON as Generals of an army. Allusion was here made to the subject of the speaker's parole, and to the fact that he was described both as an Admiral and General. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN treated with each other as equals. We laid down our arms in consideration that the safety of our persons should be guaranteed. When Gen. GRANT wrote his letter to Gen. LEE he recognized us as soldiers under a *de facto* Government.

The speaker here drew a parallel between the Revolution and the Confederate States. If what the Colonies did was right when they did it, what the Confederate States did was right when they did it. The acknowledgment of American independence by England made no difference, because whatever rights they had they received because of their Governments *de facto* and not *de jure*.

The speaker asserted that the Colonial privateers destroyed their prizes at sea, and argued that they had less warrant than he had. The whole coast was blockaded, and the burning of prizes was a necessity that he could not avoid. The Colonies, less than a century ago, did those very things which they now charge on us as crimes.

Passing to the Commissioners appointed by the Colonies—SILAS DEAN, Dr. FRANKLIN, and JOHN ADAMS—the speaker drew a parallel between them and Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

The career of the *Surprise*, Capt. CUNNINGHAM, a colonial cruiser, was then quoted as a precedent of the *Alabama*.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS complained that the Confederate States had Commissioners in England, carrying on a naval bureau. The Colonial Commissioners had a naval bureau in France. In this manner were the *Revenge*, *Reprisal*, *Lexington*, and *Dolphin* obtained. But it has been charged that the *Alabama* had foreigners aboard—asserting that this was no valid objection, since PAUL JONES had a motley crew on board the *Bon Homme Richard*.

The speaker concluded thus: The *Alabama* was not a new construction, save that she was a steam vessel. Dr. FRANKLIN and his compeers constructed and manned a good many *Alabamas* in their day. What our sires did their sons may do. In other generations the history of the North will be the history of the South. By the philosophy of history I am willing to be judged. If the philosophy of history embalms the struggles of the Colonial States, so will it embalm the struggles of the Confederate States. If its records approvingly the exploits of the *Surprise* and *Revenge*, so will it record the exploits of the *Alabama*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

Meeting of the Committee on Protests—Alleged Forgery of the Returns from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward—Startling Discrepancies in the Returns—The Official Vote for Comptroller.

The Special Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers, consisting of Aldermen Ely, Coman, Reilly and Moore, met at noon, yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The room was crowded almost to suffocation, and at one time there must have been at least five hundred persons present.

The Clerk read the protest of Eugene Ward, who alleges that the returns for Alderman from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward are incorrect, and that therefore they should not be received.

The protests of J. Flynn and Patrick Gibney were also read. They claim that the Councilmanic vote in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward is incorrectly given in the returns, and therefore should not be counted.

The Chairman, Alderman Wm. L. Ely, said the Committee would first take up the protest of Mr. Eugene Ward.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Mr. Ward, said we propose to call evidence to show that the returns submitted to the Board of City Canvassers are not the returns made out by the District Canvassers. We will call Mr. Hasbrouck, who has charge of the election returns received by the Police Commissioners.

The Chairman—You had better call the Canvassers.

Mr. Stuart, counsel for Mr. Theodore Allen, said: We claim that the returns are conclusive. You can't go behind them if they are correct on their face. That is the law. The Board of Canvassers are not judges. They have merely to verify the returns.

Mr. Spencer said he admitted all that, but supposing after the returns were made out and given to the messenger to deliver, that messenger altered and mutilated them. There was, he said, a discrepancy in the returns, and all they wanted was to have the canvassers summoned to explain the discrepancy. We allege, said Mr. Spencer, that the returns sent here are forged, and were not signed by the Canvassers. The Canvassers were present, and he desired to call them to prove that the returns were forgeries, and also to corroborate their evidence by the returns sent to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Stuart—The returns sent to Police Headquarters we have nothing to do with. The Committee can consider only the returns before them.

The Chairman—The correctness of the returns sent to the Board of Canvassers are questioned, not those sent to the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Spencer—We claim that a page has been interpolated in the returns. The writing on it is in different ink to the rest.

Mr. Stuart said: If the returns were incorrect they must be sent back for correction. That was the only remedy.

Mr. Spencer—That is exactly what we want—to have them returned to the Canvassers for correction.

The Chairman—The Committee have the power to send for the Canvassers, and we will now call them.

Charles F. Thompson was then sworn, and deposed that he was one of the Canvassers in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward; he recognized the returns now shown him; the second page was interpolated; the returns were not as they are now when he signed them.

Mr. Spencer—What number of votes were given for Ward in the actual returns?

Mr. Stuart objected to the question.

Mr. Spencer—I wish to show what number of votes were actually given. The witness will please examine these returns (those sent to Police headquarters) and say whether they are correct or not.

The witness said they were correct, and were signed by him.

Mr. Spencer—Then tell us in what manner the two returns differ. Question objected to.

The witness however, said, that in the true returns Allen's vote was 340, Ward's 107.

Mr. Stuart said that they objected to parol evidence. If the returns did not correspond let them be sent back.

Mr. Spencer said that was all they wanted—to have them sent back and corrected.

The Chairman—The returns are sworn to as being incorrect. We desire to find out how.

The witness reported the correct vote, and said he certified to that vote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stuart—We made out three returns and subscribed them in the poll-room; we made them out between the hours of six and twelve P. M.; the Poll Clerks wrote the returns; did not see them write them; don't know which return was signed first; did not compare the returns; don't know whether the returns were filled in or not; only partially examined them; have since examined the returns sent to Police Headquarters; saw them at Police Headquarters; before leaving the poll-room took memorandum of vote for Comptroller, Aldermen and School Trustees; have that memorandum now; can't swear that that paper (the one alleged to be interpolated) was not in the returns when we signed them.

Mr. August Schmidt, the other canvasser, deposed that he did not certify the returns as they now appear; the vote for Allen was 340; for Ward, 107; the votes were contested; the returns were made out by the poll clerks and then they were signed; believed the full figures were there when they were signed; was sure two of the returns were filled up; did not examine the third; did not know whether the second sheet (supposed to be forged) was in the returns when they were signed.

Examined by the Chairman—We left the returns in the hands of the Poll Clerks for delivery; we kept a private tally of the vote; Mr. Thompson kept it, and has it now.

Mr. Spencer asked leave to introduce the returns sent to the Police Commissioners.

The Chairman—We will receive the returns as corroborative evidence.

Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Clerk of Election Records at Police Headquarters, was then sworn, and verified the returns shown him as those sent to Police Headquarters.

Mr. SPENCER then offered the original tally of the poll-clerks, but objection being made, it was not received.

The Chairman—The Committee think they have all the evidence they want.

Mr. Spencer—We propose to call the Poll-clerks.

Charles Brown, one of the Poll-clerks, was then sworn, and deposed that he made out two of the returns at the polling-place and the other at his own house, in presence of his mother and sister; remarked that the whole vote for Alderman was 603; could not recollect how many each candidate received; those returns (the ones supposed to be forged) are correct; they are in my handwriting; these returns show that Ward received 77 votes and Allen 440; made out the third return at home; all the returns were signed by the canvassers at the polling-place; one was not filled in.

In answer to Mr. Spencer: I am 18 years of age.

Mr. Spencer—I will now prove by witness' own tally that his evidence is wholly false.

The tally was then shown to witness, who examined it carefully and acknowledged that it was the one filed by him at Police Headquarters; was not sure that it had not been altered; rather thought the figures had been altered. The tally read—Eugene Ward, 107; Theodore Allen, 340.

The tally of Mr. Dunn, the other poll-clerk, was produced and corresponded with this.

Mr. Spencer—I am now prepared to prove that this boy (Brown) has been concealed since the night of election. I can prove by an irrefragable chain of evidence that he is the guilty instrument through whom this gross fraud has been perpetrated.

The Chairman said they did not propose to go into that now.

The witness, in answer to the Chairman, said that it was the return made up at home that he took to Police Headquarters; he filed his tally at the same time.

The certificate signed by witness on election night for transmission to Police Headquarters, was also produced and agreed with the tally. The witness, however, stated that he did not look at the figures when signing the certificate; he was too much hurried for that.

The other poll clerk was called but did not appear, and Mr. Spencer asked that the returns be sent back for correction.

The Chairman said the Committee would submit the evidence taken to the Board of Canvassers for their action.

Some evidence was taken in the cases of Flynn and Gibney, and the Committee then adjourned.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

From the returns, as canvassed by the Board of City Canvassers, it appears that the vote for Comptroller is as follows:

Richard B. Connolly	27,186
Richard Kelly	24,837
Michael Connolly	19,078

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

Important Developments—Testimony of J. W. Manley, J. C. Horton, P. McArdle and O. M. Denton.

The examination in the case of the United States *vs.* Messrs. TILTON, DEVLIN and LEVAN was continued yesterday at 10 A. M., before Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Brooklyn.

J. W. Manley, recalled for the prosecution: Never branded 175 barrels alcohol for Devlin prior to Sept. 1; do not know Devlin; branded for Lowber, Parr & Co., D. P. Ely and John Farrel only, prior to Sept. 1.

Cross-examined—I was the first Inspector under the law; have branded, perhaps, 10,000 barrels; saw some testimony in the newspapers where I was implicated, and I came here to disprove about the branding; have a son who is an Inspector; he branded up to Sept. 1; his initial is R. (Richard.)

J. C. Horton sworn: Am a Revenue Inspector; have been stationed in New-York most of the time; Henry Osborn came to me after Nov. 1, and made statements about Devlin; had several interviews; the result was I stopped at his house one night; did'nt know his distillery was seized till I stopped at his house; came to his house to watch depots where I understood Devlin had whisky placed; one was at the plumber's-shop; had several men with me; at seven o'clock was told Phillips was at the plumber's; met Tappan and told him I wanted him to seize some whisky at Devlin's shop; we went there together, but saw a crowd, and we separated and met at the house; saw Devlin in front and showed him my commission, but he said I could not come in; entered with Tappan, however, soon after, and saw fifty-six barrels in the yard with their bungs out; called Tappan's attention to the fact, and he said "it was bad, very bad business;" I asked him to seize the whisky; he did so, and placed Mr. Paine in charge of it; met Phillips there manipulating the barrels; the instant I went in he made a movement to get out by a side entrance; I hailed him and said he had better come back and finish his work; Devlin took me aside and said: "You do not want to make a fuss. Where can I see you in the course of two hours? It was all straight." I said: "See Mr. Tappan and he will make it all right," and left with the impression that the whisky was seized; think the brand on the barrels was "Distilled spirits, manufactured prior to Sept. 1; Phillips, Inspector, Sept. 8;" did not observe any other brand; this was Nov. 12; think I saw the next day similar barrels at Cuthbert & Cunningham's, branded in like manner; saw three or four carts pass that morning; did not notice chalk marks upon the barrels.

Cross-examined—Osborn said he was going to break up this business; if he went down in the mire he did not care; I tasted some of the liquor out of a barrel, and it tasted very much like whisky.

Patrick McArdle, sworn: Am in the distillery as partner with H. Osborn; we commenced Oct. 14, to do business again; made application to go on about Oct. 1; applied for an Inspector, but never received one; had a talk with Devlin about it; Devlin said he had the thing fixed so that he could send an Inspector, and have the whisky branded on the place; that Phillips and Tilton would brand it; and we agreed to sell it to him for $1 90; Phillips used to come in the morning, and brand the stuff; afterward Tilton came with Devlin, and they branded until Nov. 3; about Nov. 1 there was a change in the price of liquor, and Devlin said he could only give $1 80; then on the 2d he gave $1 70, and shortly after he offered $1 25, as the market was coming down; about the day he offered $1 25 per gallon he spoke about having a day's running; Mr. Tilton, in a conversation, said he thought the liquor was going to Devlin's, as he saw it lying in the yard; he said, "I do not know what to do;" Osborn said, "Why;" Tilton said, "I would rather see this stuff removed off this place before I brand any more;" Osborn said: "I took your brand off, as Devlin can get no more of my liquor;" Tilton said: "I am glad my brand is off," and then left; Devlin called upon Osborn, and said he would let Tilton know whether he was going to play an underhand game with him; he said he would give $1 80 if the distilleries would give him a day's running each month; that he had to pay out $50,000 a month to meet certain demands; he wanted the distillers to have a meeting, and come to some conclusion; Osborn and Kerrigan went to see him after this, to submit a proposition about the $1 80 and day's running; he never had any more of our liquor; three or four days after our place was seized by Mr. Tappan—Nov. 10; he and Paine came together; when the carts had carried all the whisky from the ground, Mr. Tappan was on the last cart, and wished me good morning; saw Devlin after that coming down Hudson-avenue; he said he understood all about the seizure, and that Osborn accused him of it; I said: "Well, Mr. Devlin, it is very strange after everything was going on so well and so long, and you had refused to take our whisky;" he replied: "You had better do your business;" Horton came over three days after; I think it cost nearly $100 per week to manufacture molasses whisky; Mr. Hopkins saw Tilton brand.

Cross-examined—Managed the distillery from July 1; it ran night and day generally; could make about ten barrels a day; we paid tax upon five barrels only; believe Osborn sold some whisky at $1 85 to another man besides Tilton; knew the running was in violation of the law; was with Osborn when he knocked Devlin down; the reason why I complained to Devlin about the price was that I did not know when we might get an inspector, and of course we would then have to turn it over to the Government; mentioned about my examination to a Mr. Hopky, who is interested in our distillery; know a carman named Moses Richards; the distillery ceased to run on Nov. 9; Devlin specified to whom he paid this money of $30,000 to $50,000 a month to keep matters straight; that he had to pay this money to Mr. Tappan and Mr. Tilton; Mr. Osborn was present; Devlin talked with me about the money being expended; once in the street about paying money to Tappan and Tilton for protection against the Government.

Redirect—Tilton returned to the Government only five barrels; no public officer questioned the two returns we made; we paid the license tax.

Recross—Swore to the returns of five gallons; the oath was, "Is this the amount of liquor that has been gauged for you this month?" I swore that it was; did not know the contents of the return.

Oliver M. Denton, sworn—Reside in Fulton-street, Brooklyn; am acting cashier of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn; [witness read from a check book, received in evidence, accounts of John Devlin with the bank commencing Aug. 2, up to Nov. 20, 1866, amounting to $612,832 95;] Devlin never borrowed money from the bank; the checks were drawn payable to cash or bearer; on Nov. 20 he took up his balance of $32,641 86.

Chas. Tappan, sworn: Am clerk in the Third Collection District; gave eighty-one licenses from May 1 to Sept. 1.

Mr. DE WITT, counsel for defence, suggested the propriety of the arrest of Messrs. MCARDLE and OSBORN, as they had violated the law according to their own testimony.

The District-Attorney said he thanked him for his suggestion, and would take such action as was proper.

The case was then laid over to Saturday at 9:30 A. M.

The case of the United States *vs.* JNO. CUNNINGHAM and WM. DAVIS was taken up before Commissioner JONES.

The District-Attorney called for the first witness.

Francis Thomas, being sworn, testified: Reside at Troy, N. Y.; am an Inspector; inspected twenty-two barrels at Cunningham's distillery, Nov. 23; was ordered to inspect it by the Collector, A. C. Gears; it was under seizure at the time.

H. H. Halladay, sworn: Reside at Troy, N. Y.; am a stencil cutter; was applied to by a man who represented himself an Inspector, who marked a stencil plate with the words, "U. S. bonded warehouse; tax paid;" two men called upon me, one was James Gill and the other was an Inspector.

Counsel for defence objected to taking testimony collectively. The Commissioner said he would take up that relating to Mr. DAVIS.

Geo. H. Myers, sworn: Am Deputy Collector: seized on Nov. 14 twenty-two barrels marked "Boston Rum," and another mark, "Third Collection District; Jno. Cunningham, distiller, and Wm. Davis, Inspector;" on two barrels was a card "A. B. Nash;" there was no brand "tax paid."

David S. McNamara—Reside in Troy; am Assistant Assessor; Davis made that affidavit.

Francis Thomas, recalled—Examined the barrels for the gauging work; some had none on, perhaps one-half; some of the gauges I do not think were put on in November.

The Court then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge BOSWORTH presiding. A communication from the counsel to the Board was received relative to the Crystal Lake, at New-Rochelle. The counsel expressed it as his opinion that the Board had power to order the owners of the lake to drain the same, it having been pronounced deleterious to health; and in case he refused to do so the Board might do the work and compel them to pay all the expense incurred. The counsel suggested that as an attempt to abate this nuisance would be contested at every point, in [illegible] opinion the better way to deal with the matter would be to bring suit against the owners for perpetuating a nuisance, as provided by the Health laws. The lake is owned by the Brooklyn Ice Company, and the ice produced on the lake is reported as injurious to health. The letter of counsel was ordered on file.

The Treasurer of the Board, Mr. MANIERRE, presented a number of bills, some of them for work done in cleaning private property, which were ordered paid. The Board of Health during the cholera season, ordered certain filthy places to be cleaned, and in some instances it has been impossible to assess the expenses upon the property and compel owners to pay, consequently the bills are sent to the Board.

A petition was presented from citizens of Brooklyn asking that some steps be taken to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat. The petition sets forth that the large quantities of bad meat offered for sale in Brooklyn calls for prompt action. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

Judge MOORE appeared for some offal boilers in Brooklyn, asking that time be given them in which to remove their business. It appears that a number of men in the outskirts of Brooklyn have immense establishments where the offal and filth of New York are boiled up for pig feed. They keep large numbers of pigs on the premises, and they, as well as the premises, are in a filthy condition, and reeking nuisances in the neighborhood. The Board has issued orders for the removal of these places, and the owners defying the orders of the Board, legal proceedings were commenced. They now offer to remove on the 1st of March, if the Board will discontinue the suits. A resolution passed extending the time till the 1st of February, on condition that the owners give bonds to fulfill their promises, the bonds to be executed by the 20th inst.

The Board adjourned one week.

Convention of Base Ball Players.

The tenth annual Convention of Base Ball Players was held at Clinton Hall on Wednesday last, Coroner WILDEY, of the Mutual Club, presiding, and Mr. A. H. ROGERS acting as Secretary.

Delegates were present from points distant as far as Oregon, Iowa, Maryland and Virginia. About 100 new Clubs applied for admission.

The Constitution and by-laws were taken up, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, altered in many particulars. The chief alterations in the Constitution were the admission into the National Association of delegates from the various Base Ball Associations, and the repeal of the article in the Constitution forbidding delegates voting by proxy, inserting the following:

"Each club having a delegate present shall be entitled to two votes, and each delegate representing a State association shall have two votes for each club he represents; but that no club shall be allowed both a State and individual vote."

Some slight alterations were made in the rules of the game, after which officers of the Convention for the ensuing year were ballotted for with the following result:

President—A. P. GORMAN.
Vice-President—B. S. ROSE.
Recording Secretary—A. H. ROGERS.
Corresponding Secretary—M. COON.
Treasurer—F. M. ROGERS.

It was decided to hold the next Convention in Philadelphia, the free use of the Chestnut-street Theatre having been tendered by the proprietor, Mr. SINN, who was a delegate from that city.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

One of the Yachts Spoken on Wednesday Afternoon, 260 Miles East of Sandy Hook.

Capt. STONE, of the British steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, reports having seen on the 12th inst., at 4 P. M., 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, one of the contesting yachts, with all sail set and making good weather. He could not distinguish her color.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Case on. No Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M. Short causes.

Nos.
2656—Williams, Jr. vs. Wood.
3630—Corwin vs. Stillwell.
3304—Brady vs. Lewis.
3684—Archer et al vs. Sheppard.
4156—Doherty vs. Mignoult, et al.
3866—Virgil de Escoriaga vs. Ruger et al.
4333—The Market Nat. Bank vs. Stedeker et al.
4080—Borland et al. vs. Moses.
3160—Chaffee vs. Freese et al.

2970—Turner vs. Hansen.
4274—Read vs. Fitzgerald.
3576—Corbett vs. The New-Leb. Pet. Co.
4248—Wild vs. Duncan et al.
4288—Nolan et al. vs. Deganhart.
4282—Ruger et al. vs. Hattemer.
4076—(No. 1) Huerstell vs. Kelly et al.
4078—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mason.—Court opens at 10 A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street. Short Causes.

Nos.
3165—Conley, Mayor &c., vs. Girardy et al.
2465—Luke vs. Kitson et al.
4157—Aburtis et al. vs. Day.
3715—Lonon vs. Andrews, Adm., &c.
3675—(No. 1.)—Whitman vs. Patterson et al.
3325—Field, Adm., vs. Bennett et al.
3579—Eadie et al. vs. Napheggi et al.
4239—Donnelly vs. Holbrooke.
4271—Blake, Jr., vs. Bennett et al.

Nos.
4277—Bauendake et al. vs. Perzel.
4123—Burdick vs. French.
4259—Read vs. Grant.
3507—Glover vs. Hilton et al.
2809—Haubner vs. Ryle.
3209—Yocum vs. Mordy.
4283—Gale vs. Day.
3051—Leffingwell, receiver, vs. Groot et al.
503—Peoples' Prov. Co. vs. Ryno.
3949—Horan vs. Alkin et al.
4337—Nolen et al vs. Hazard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Balcom.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Demurrers.

Nos.
23—Huerstel vs. Hurlburt.
26—Osgood et al. Receivers vs. Rich et al.

Nos.
27—Same vs. Lyman.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
176—Williams vs. Hay.
177—Hammersley vs. Byrne, impleaded, et al.
180—Taylor et al. vs. Ketchum et al.
181—Calhoun, assignee, vs. Ketchum et al.
182—Moore vs. Pine et al.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill et al.
194—Little vs. Turnure et al.
308—Hewit et al. vs. Benneboff Run Pet. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.
186—Schettler vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
190—Hendricks et al. Exrs. vs. Stark.
324—Hunt et al. vs. Sanger et al.
100—Welles vs. Collins.
191—Sommers, Receiver, vs. Adams.
195—Bank of Manchester vs. Myers et al.
106—Palmer et al. vs. Roe et al.
157—Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Hogg et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Justice Ingraham—The Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
58—Shepard vs. Danforth.
80—Wright vs. Comstock.
84—Peeton vs. Prescott.
88—People ex rel. Mazell vs. Beebe.

Nos.
89—Hilton vs. Niles.
135—Ryder vs. Cutting.
140—Nichols vs. Harris.

General call begins at No. 161.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2859—Stephens vs. Drake &c.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2395—Whittemore et al. vs. Levy.
2619—Messenger vs. Smith.
2733—Rogers vs. Robbins et al.
2599—Bonney vs. Lynch.
2527—Mann vs. Goodrich.
2465—Mann vs. Hilyer.
2755—Jackson et al. vs. Hamill.
2757—Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company vs. Jubo et al.

Nos.
2759—Casserly vs. Central American Transportation Company.
2765—Harris et al. vs. Chapman et al.
2767—Board of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Company.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor &c.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor &c.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
2584—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
17[illegible]2—Same vs. Same.
2606—Peck et al. vs. Negbaur.
1490—Baitz et al. vs. Gudemann.
2778—McFadden vs. Blake.

Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2922—Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1572—Snelling vs. Howard, survivor, &c.
2844—McGahey, Admr., &c., vs. Hunter et al.
2842—Same vs. Same.
2712—Borst vs. Mechbock et al.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Daly—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Case still on.

Part II.—Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.
2209—Grener vs. Merritt, &c.
2117—Pettingill, &c., vs. Hammer.
2353—Taylor vs. Coulter.
2440—Filene, &c., vs. McMahon.
2474—Young vs. Miles.

Nos.
2481—Felt vs. Felt.
2317—Voursney vs. Mowrey.
2327—Ledhard vs. Vapper.
2544—Edey vs. Muzgrave.
2551—O'Rei, &c., vs. Fraser.
2552—Same vs. Same.
2554—Bogert vs. Newman.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
25—Ridardt vs. Roberts.
80—Ellison vs. Acton.
85—Beatty vs. Waters.
75—Hollywood vs. Clinton.
97—Bassing vs. Welch.
101—Witt vs. Freeland.
105—Hunter vs. Lafarge.
106—Bartholemew vs. Ogle.
107—Same vs. Same.
108—Bannerman vs. Singer.
109—Muller vs. Holden.

Nos.
110—Nagel vs. Staib.
111—Yale vs. Hancox.
112—Hammett vs. Glisey.
113—Fickett vs. Richardson.
114—Parker vs. Kipp.
115—Uhl vs. Franklin.
116—Loeb vs. Leonard.
117—Connolly vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
118—Stagg vs. Bramm.

Important Opinions as to the Rights of City Railroad Companies—Injunction Vacated in Two Actions.

SUPREME COURT.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. *The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs commenced suit May 28, 1866, and procured order of injunction, granted by Judge Barnard, restraining the defendants from running cars upon the track laid down by them in Pearl-street, between the New-Bowery and Peck-slip, and in Peck-slip from Pearl-street to South-street.

Plaintiffs commenced a second action against defendants, July 26, 1866, and procured another order of injunction restraining the defendants from making any connection of their railroad tracks with the plaintiffs' tracks in the Bowery or Chatham-square, or elsewhere, and from running any cars on any portion of plaintiffs' tracks, and especially between the points where the defendants had already connected or began to connect their own tracks with the plaintiff's tracks at the junction of Catharine-street and Bowery, and Chatham-square and Canal-street at its intersection with the Bowery, &c. Defendants made answer that they were the owners, by assignment, of the grant conferred by the Legislature upon Stephen R. Roe and others by chap. 514, Laws of 1860, and had full right and authority to construct and operate their railroad, and to use the plaintiffs' tracks in the manner intended, and made separate motions to vacate both injunctions.

The motions were argued before Mr. Justice Sutherland, Sept. 25, 1866, at Special Term, who has just rendered his decision in accordance with the following opinions:

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. *The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.*—SUTHERLAND, J.—I assume that as between these two railway corporations or associations, the plaintiffs had a right to locate and operate their single track in Pearl-street, between the New-Bowery and Peck-slip, from Pearl-street to South-street, as they had located it, and as they were operating it, when the injunction in this action was granted, and before any attempt or intention of the defendants to locate and operate their tracks in the same streets between the same points; but as between the two corporations or associations, the defendants had a right to construct and operate a double track in the same streets and between the same points; and I think the question in this case is whether, considering all the circumstances under which these horse-railroad rights are to be mutually and cotemporaneously exercised and enjoyed in the same streets, the intended location of the defendants' tracks is the most judicious and best that could be made, due regard being had for the plaintiffs' rights and interests, and also for the convenient ordinary public use of the streets.

So far as I am able to judge from the pleadings and other papers submitted in this case, I see no reason to doubt that the defendants' location or intended location of their tracks is the most judicious and the best that could be made, considering the rights of the plaintiffs and the rights of the public both.

The plaintiffs' single track is located nearly in the centre of the street, and has been and was used only for their cars in their down-trips. One of the tracks of the defendants (the one intended for their down-trips) is located or intended to be located so near to the plaintiffs' track as not to permit the plaintiffs' cars and the defendants' cars on their down-trips to pass each other; but in consequence of such location of the defendant's down-track the public have reserved for their ordinary use a larger space or more room, free from railroad impediments. Now, I think, in consideration of this public convenience gained or secured by the intended location of the defendants' down-track, the plaintiffs ought to submit to the slight inconvenience of not being able to pass the defendants' down cars in the streets and between points before mentioned, without complaint, especially as the defendants will have to suffer the like inconvenience.

The crossings or intended crossings of the plaintiffs' single track by the defendants' double track, in the streets and between the points mentioned in the complaint and injunction order, appear to be called for by the intended location of the defendants' tracks. The defendants' intended tracks in the streets and between the points referred to will not touch the plaintiffs' track except at these crossings, and in the case of the Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company, the General Term, November, 1863, BARNARD, J., expressed the opinion that, in the absence of an allegation of insolvency or other special causes, the Court should not interfere by injunction to restrain such mere crossing, upon the ground that compensation had not been previously made for such crossing.

I think the injunction should be vacated, with $10 costs to defendants, to abide the result of the action.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Same vs. *Same.*—SUTHERLAND, J.—The right of the defendants as between the railroad corporations or associations to connect their railroad tracks with the plaintiffs', and to use or run upon the plaintiffs' tracks between the points or places mentioned in the complaint and injunction order upon making compensation, cannot, I think, be doubted, and I am not willing to lay down the broad proposition that the defendants had or have the right even as between the two corporations or associations to make such connections and to use and run upon the plaintiffs' tracks without making any compensation; but it certainly does not follow that the injunction order which was granted in this action was properly granted, or that it should be retained. (See Sixth-avenue Railroad Company *vs.* Kerr, 28 How. Pr. R., 382, and Judge Ingraham's opinion in the same case at Special Term, 45 Barb., 139, &c.)

Indeed, after carefully considering this opinion of Judge Ingraham, and the same case on appeal as reported in 28 Howard Supra, I must say that I deem the decision of the General Term in that case as decisive of this motion. It is true that it appeared in that case that the defendants soon after the preliminary injunction was granted, instituted a legal proceeding to have the amount of compensation ascertained, and that this proceeding the plaintiffs then resisted. In this case no such proceeding has in fact been instituted by the defendants; but by their complaint and by their counsel the plaintiffs insist in this action that the Legislature had not the constitutional power to give the defendants the right to intersect the plaintiffs' tracks, or to run upon or use any part of such tracks, *even upon making due compensation*, and the presumption is that the plaintiffs would resist any attempt or proceeding of the defendants to ascertain or determine the amount of compensation in this case, and even after the amount had been ascertained or determined would refuse to receive it until the question of power and right had been finally determined by the Courts. The injunction order should be vacated, with $10 costs to defendants to abide the result of the action.

John H. Platt, attorney, and John E. Burrill of counsel for plaintiffs.

Robinson & Scribner, attorneys, and H. W. Robinson of counsel for defendants.

What Are Burglar-proof Safes?—A Novel and Important Action—The Testimony of a Confederate Burglar Given in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 13.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Wm. A. Sanborn vs. *Silas C. Herring et al.*—This action presents some novel questions. It is the first of the kind, as we are informed by some of the counsel engaged in it, which has been presented to a court and jury for adjudication in this country. In England one or two cases of a similar nature have been tried, but we are not aware with what result. This trial is certainly of importance to manufacturers and venders of "fire-proof and burglar-proof safes," and to all those who have purchased or who may hereafter purchase articles of that kind.

Mr. Sanborn, the plaintiff, is a resident of Sterling, in the State of Illinois. In his complaint he sets forth that he was at the time of the grievances complained of engaged in the banking business in that city. He also conducted some other branches of business in connection therewith. On or about the 4th of March, 1862, he purchased of one Farrell, in the city of Chicago, a safe, with chest inclosed, the same being of the patent and manufacture of Herring & Co. of this City. About this there is no dispute. There is also no dispute but what Farrell was the regularly authorized agent for Herring & Co. at Chicago and vicinity. The sum paid for the safe and chest inclosed was $300. Plaintiff alleges that at the time of the purchase he expressly stated to the agent that he was engaged in the banking business; that sometimes he had large sums of money in his hands, and that his object in making the purchase was to get something that would secure him especially against fire and burglars; that knowing these facts, the defendants, by their agent, Farrell, sold to plaintiff the safe and chest inclosed for $300, and at the same time warranted it to be fire and burglar proof, and especially that it was proof against burglars. That plaintiff was not skilled in those things, and he was compelled to rely, and did rely entirely, upon defendants' advertisements, and the representations of their agent, Farrell, in that regard. The complaint then sets forth that on the night of the 27th of August, 1864, the plaintiff's office at Sterling was entered, and the safe and chest in question were broken open by burglars, and property of his, consisting of gold and silver coin, United States bonds, notes, currency, &c., to the aggregate amount of $26,405, was taken therefrom. Hence it is claimed the safe was not proof against the operations of burglars, inasmuch as it was locked and otherwise fastened in the usual manner the evening before the robbery took place. There is also an allegation in the complaint that the defendants knew the safe was not proof against burglars, when it was warranted so to be, and hence that there was fraud and false representations on the part of defendants and their agent at Chicago.

The answer of the defendants is that they were informed at the time of the sale of the safe that plaintiff's business was not that of a banker, but that he was a collecting agent, and the agent for an Express company. On information and belief they deny that he was a banker, or was in any manner engaged in the banking business. The agency of Farrell and the sale of the safe is admitted, but they expressly deny that there was any warrantee that the article was "fire or burglar proof;" or that they warranted it to be a secure or proper place of deposit for money or valuables; or that the chest inclosed in said safe was burglar proof; or that it was an adequate and proper place to deposit any money, as alleged in the complaint. They say they had no agency in Chicago for the manufacture of safes, only for the sale thereof; the only place of manufacture being in New-York.

The main defence set forth is, however, that the plaintiff well knew, having been so informed by the agent, that the safe and inclosed chest were not an absolute protection against the violent assaults of desperate, determined, experienced burglars, but that the safe furnished an amount of protection proportioned to the thickness of the material, the quality and strength of it, the number and size of the bolts and the peculiarity of the patent locks which were placed upon it. Furthermore, that the plaintiff was shown at the time of the purchase more expensive safes, which were much better secured, by reason of being constructed of much stronger material and having much stronger locks and bolts upon them. The plaintiff chose one of less cost. Another defence is, that if any money was lost, it was not the property of the plaintiff, and that he (plaintiff) has not been and cannot be, made liable for the property taken from his possession under such circumstances. And furthermore, it is claimed by defendants that the building in which the safe was placed was uninhabited, especially in the night time; that it was remote from inhabited buildings during the night; that hence burglars could work undisturbed and without fear of detection on any night they chose for their operations, and that it was never contemplated by them (defendants) that such a safe thus deposited would be a secure place for money or valuables of any kind—hence they are confident they never made any warranty of the nature insisted on by the plaintiff. Finally they say that after the 27th of August, 1864, when the robbery occurred, the defendants took back the safe complained, and made and delivered another in the place thereof, much stronger and more secure everyway, and valued at the sum of $1,500. Therefore they plead accord and full satisfaction for all claim plaintiff might have had against them, and demand that the complaint be dismissed.

The trial was commenced yesterday, and the examination of the plaintiff's witnesses is not yet concluded. Much of the testimony is documentary, and among others the deposition of one of the burglars, Samuel Ely, was read. He said he was an Illinois farmer; he had seen the safe in question in plaintiff's office in Sterling, Ill.; he saw it in August, 1864; at that time he resided at Peoria, Ill.; is 37 years of age; he knew the safe was broken open; Reuben Shocky broke it open between twelve and one o'clock on the night of the 27th of August, 1864; witness was standing in the road opposite or in front of the plaintiff's office at the time the safe was broken open; Shocky did it; James Murray was sitting on the steps of the building at the time—the building in which the safe was; the weapons used by Shocky to open it were a pick, a chisel, a crowbar and a sledge; it was done in a very few minutes; a passenger train on the Air Line Railroad was passing at the time; witness was in front of the building, and heard no noise made by Shocky's tools; persons were passing along the street all the time; witness was arrested the following Monday; none of the stolen money was found on him; Murray and Shocky got it.

Counsel here proposed to prove that the men last named admitted to witness that they got $33,000 from the safe. Counsel for defence objected to this evidence, and it was excluded, as was also the evidence of the witness, as to what Shocky told him of the manner in which he could open the safe, and the length of time it would take to do it.

When the reading of the documentary testimony was concluded, the plaintiff,

William A. Sanborn, was called to the stand, and his examination commenced. He related the history of the purchase of the safe, and testified that there was an express warranty by the agent that the safe was "burglar proof;" he said he bought it because often he had a great deal of other people's money in his hands; that his only way before the purchase was to take it all home in a tin box; he wanted to go out of an evening sometimes; so did his wife, but both could not go on account of the money in the house; his wife was afraid on those nights that she had to stand sentinel alone, hence his motive in getting a "burglar-proof safe;" the damaged safe, and several safe locks were exhibited in Court, and the manner in which the burglars effected their object was explained to the Jury. The examination of this witness will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Ex-Judge Edmonds and Messrs. Barlow and Hyatt; for defendants, Mr. S. P. Nash, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen, and H. M. Needham.

An Important Action as to Gifts Made in Contemplation of Death.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

Before Justice Balcom.

William A. Walker, Administrator, &c., vs. *Hester Albertson, et al.*—This is an action by an administrator to test the validity of an alleged *donatio mortis causa*, (gift in contemplation of death,) claimed to have been made by the plaintiff's intestate, Stephen Cole, to the defendant, Mrs. Albertson. Mr. S. C. Conable opened the case on the part of the plaintiff, from which the following facts appeared: Stephen Cole was at the time of his death, and for some twelve or fifteen years prior thereto, a merchant in this City, and being in ill health, about the 1st of February, 1865, he went to the house of the defendants, who are husband and wife, and reside at Cutchogue, Suffolk County, L. I., intending to remain a short time. He died there on the 11th of February, 1865. He had previously resided in defendants' family, and was brought up by them. At the time of his death it was supposed he had no relatives or next of kin, and Mr. Walker, the plaintiff, being a creditor to a large amount, was appointed administrator of his estate.

After his appointment he went to Cutchogue and demanded of the defendants the property of the deceased which they refused to deliver up, alleging that Mr. Cole had given it to Mrs. Albertson just before his death. The plaintiff then brought this action to recover the property.

The defendants admit, in their answer, that they have in their hands, belonging to Mr. Cole at the time of his death, a gold watch, $1,200 in money, four savings bank books, representing deposits to the amount of $1,713, and some promissory notes, in all amounting to over $3,000, which they claim to hold as a gift from deceased, subject, however, to the payment of his just debts. The plaintiff claims that there are not sufficient assets of the deceased aside from the property to pay the debts, and the learned Judge remarked that no matter how strong the gift might otherwise be, it would not be valid as against the creditors of the deceased. Case still on.

For plaintiff, Merchant, Conable and Elliott; for defendant, Lieutenant-Governor elect, Stewart L. Woodford and Wm. Wickham, Esq.

False Imprisonment and Malicious Prosecution.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge McCunn.

Mary McKee vs. Lucien Maas and Wife.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover $1 000 damages for an alleged false arrest and charge of theft preferred by the defendants against her, on the 26th of February last, before Justice Dodge, who dismissed the case and discharged her. The defendants are husband and wife, and Mrs. Maas claimed that she owned a certain pair of valuable fur gloves and a bonnet, and that during her absence from her residence they were taken away, and subsequently she identified them in the possession of the plaintiff, and then demanded their return, but the plaintiff refusing, she, while in her husband's company, caused Mrs. McKee to be apprehended. She also claimed to be discharged from this action upon the ground that in law, her husband being present, he alone was liable. Mr. Maas admitted the arrest, but denied all malice, and claimed that he was justified in the course pursued by him.

Judgment was rendered for the defendants, and the complaint was dismissed with costs.

Myron Winslow for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendants.

Suit to Recover Money Alleged to Have Been Embezzled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Patrick Cuff vs. *Michael O'Reilly.*—Plaintiff is the proprietor of a liquor saloon on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, and employed the defendant as bartender from September, 1863, to August, 1865, during which time he claims that the defendant embezzled money from him to the extent of $400 and over, for which he brings suit. It appears from the testimony that in August, 1865, plaintiff employed detectives to ascertain whether his bartenders, of whom he employed several in his different liquor shops, were in the habit of "knocking down," as the phrase is, a portion of the receipts. The means adopted were to mark pieces of coin and get some one to pass them at the saloon and keep watch to see what became of them.

In this manner a $2 50 gold piece and some silver quarters were marked, and after the arrest of defendant in August, 1865, two marked quarters were found in his possession. On being taken before a Police magistrate the plaintiff withdrew the charge against the defendant and took him back into his employ, but he soon left and set up business for himself on the adjoining block. A bank account of the defendant with the Bleecker-street Savings Bank was offered in evidence by plaintiff, from which it appeared that the defendant had deposited at various times sums amounting to $800 and over, nearly half of which, however, was deposited before the defendant entered into the employ of plaintiff, the deposits having commenced as early as June, 1861.

The defence denied the charge of embezzlement in toto, and claimed that the Bank account was evidence in his favor. The defendant himself was put on the stand, and explained the fact of the two silver quarters being found in his possession by saying that he substituted for them two twenty-five-cent stamps of his own—the quarters having been passed on him at their par value. With regard to the $2 50 gold piece he said it was passed at the saloon at its par value, and that a man who was in the saloon at the time offered him $3 in greenbacks for it, which he accepted and put the money in the drawer. He also stated that after his arrest plaintiff fully exonerated him in presence of his friends from the charge, and said it was a mistake. He claims that the present action was brought through malice on account of defendant having started a rival place of business. The Court adjourned before the case was finished, owing to the illness of the Judge, and will probably be continued to-day.

McKeon and Smyth for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer and Orlando L. Stewart for defendant.

Superior Court of the City of New-York —Assignment of Justices for the Year 1867.

GENERAL TERM.

January	Robertson,	Barbour,	Garvin.
February	Monell,	Garvin,	McCunn.
March	Barbour,	McCunn,	Jones.
April	Robertson,	Barbour,	Monell.
May	Monell,	Garvin,	Jones.
June	Robertson,	McCunn,	Jones.
October	Barbour,	Garvin,	McCunn.
November	Barbour,	Monell,	Jones.
December	Robertson,	Monell,	McCunn.

SPECIAL TERMS.

January	Monell.	June	Barbour.
February	Jones.	October	Robertson.
March	Robertson.	November	Garvin.
April	Garvin.	December	Jones.
May	McCunn.		

JURY TERMS.

Part First.		Part Second.	
January	McCunn.	January	Jones.
February	Barbour.	February	Robertson.
March	Monell.	March	Garvin
April	Jones.	April	McCunn.
May	Robertson.	May	Barbour.
June	Garvin.	June	Monell.
October	Monell.	October	Jones.
November	McCunn.	November	Robertson.
December	Barbour.	December	Barbour.

VACATION.

Garvin, from Monday, July 1, to Tuesday, July 16, inclusive.

McCunn, from Wednesday, July 17, to Thursday, Aug. 1, inclusive.

Barbour, from Friday, Aug. 2, to Saturday, Aug. 17, inclusive.

Jones, from Monday, Aug. 19, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, inclusive.

Monell, from Wednesday, Sept. 4, to Thursday, Sept. 19, inclusive.

Robertson, from Friday, Sept. 20, to Saturday, Oct. 5, inclusive.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.

Thursday, Aug. 1, Barbour and McCunn, J. J.

Tuesday, Sept. 3, Monell and Jones, J. J.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

August Friebel, indicted for homicide of the degree of manslaughter, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. It appeared that on the 17th of July last, Sarah Friebel, wife of the prisoner, went to him in a playful manner while he was sitting at his work as a shoemaker, he having a knife in his hand at the time. He drew his hand back and the knife struck his wife in the thigh, wounding the femoral artery. The act appeared to be unintentional, but careless. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Timothy Donovan—Robbery in the first degree.
Alice Jones and Sarah Bell—Grand larceny.
Patrick Byrnes—Manslaughter.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

James McIntire pleaded guilty to grand larceny of money. On the 23d of November he went into the Jersey Farms Depot, No. 1,331 Broadway, and deliberately took from before Mr. Henry Canfield the sum of $190. He attempted to get off, but was not quick enough. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Valentine Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the night of the 25th of November he broke into the store of Charles Koehler, No. 519 Eighth-avenue, and was in the act of stealing some fruit and chocolate of the value of $1 when he was caught. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A SPOON BURGLAR.

John Brady, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. He accompanied four others on the night of the 26th of October, in their depredation upon the property of Mr. Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 93 East Twenty-seventh-street, having stolen a quantity of silver plate, including spoons, &c., to the value of $374. He was remanded for sentence.

BOLD AND RELENTLESS ROBBERS.

Michael J. Whelan, Peter Hart, Michael McCoy and and Michael Dougherty, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were brought up for trial. From the testimony it appeared that on the night of Oct. 6, Mrs. Catharine Pittner was on her way to her mother's house on West Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, when she was accosted by the four prisoners, Wheelan addressing her in a very indecent manner. She arrived safely at her mother's house, and remained there about half an hour. On her return home she encountered the four prisoners again, and they robbed her of her silver watch, a gold ring, a silk cloak, and a pocket-book and money, amounting in all to the value of $51. They dragged her into a lumber-yard in Thirty-fouth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and knocked her down. This they did after she had screamed "watch" as loud as she could. When she was down they almost smothered her, so as to prevent her making a noise. When she got up again, she did not know how long she had been in the lumber-yard, and Whelan was walking by her side. At last she came up with Policeman McDonnough, of the Twentieth Precinct, to whom she related the details of the robbery, whereupon he arrested Whelan, and subsequently the other prisoners.

The defence is in the hands of Mr. Charles S. Spencer, and is to be continued to-day.

BAILED.

Daniel Ogle *alias* Dan Noble, a somewhat notorious character, who was arrested on the 1st of December on the charge of stealing from Mr. John V. Cockroft, of the Nassau Bank, the sum of $2,000, and who has since been indicted, was yesterday admitted to bail. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Algernon Tole—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Effie Howard and Sarah Young—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Maurice Wilson—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John McCord—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Rosa Matthews—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ferdinand Push—Assault and battery, felonious.
The People *vs.* John S. Sinnott—Rape on child.
The People *vs.* Thomas Lynch, Geo. Brown, John Williams and Henry C. Mountford—Burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* Patrick Connors, James McNelly, Joseph Hand and James Brady—Robbery in first degree.
The People *vs.* Michael J. Whelan, Peter Hart, Michael McCoy and Michael Dougherty—Robbery in first degree.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—DEC. 13.

By Justice Sutherland.

Sandford *vs.* Pegram et al. Orders settled.

John Robinson *vs.* Elizabeth. Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

John Stanton *vs.* J. C. Holstein et al. Motion denied with leave to renew on other affidavits on payment of costs.

James Jones *vs.* Frank Leslie. Motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew on other papers on payment of costs of motion.

J. W. Haskin *vs.* Joseph Eneas, et al. Motion granted.

Wm. Ruger et al, *vs.* Valentine Halteman. Motion granted.

H. C. Tanner *vs.* Jno. R. Morton et al. Motion to correct pleadings denied. Costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Justice Balcom.

Henry A. Taylor et al. *vs.* The Quicksilver Mining Company. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demurrer to the complaint with costs; but the defendant may answer the complaint within twenty days after notice of this decision, on payment of the costs occasioned by such demurrer.

William A. Wilson and Sarah A. Campbell *vs.* Arthur Gillenden. Judgment in favor of defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Justice Robertson.

Grandison Spratt *vs.* Robert S. Maitland; motion granted and cause referred. Anson Herrick *vs.* Michael Gilhooly; motion modifying the injunction granted. Peter J. Haack *vs.* Henry S. Fearing; motion granted. Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling *vs.* Francis Vose et al.; motion granted without costs. Northwestern Bank of Virginia *vs.* Francis Vose et al.; motion granted without costs. William A. Brown et al vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; motion granted and commission issued. George Davis *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff; motion to return papers on file to plaintiff granted. John Hobbs *vs.* Gustave Bunge et al.; motion to amend summons and complaint granted on terms. John Wendell *vs.* Edward Suttrell et al.; motion granted and case referred. James T. Dreehan et al. *vs.* James Phelan et al.; motion granted. Jos. Schuarzchild *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; complaint dismissed with default.

By Judge Jones.

John C. Walkinshaw *vs.* John C. Perzel; motion granted in part without costs.

Notice to the Bar.

The members of the Bar of this City are especially requested, whenever any of their causes on the trial calendars have been settled, referred or otherwise disposed of, to report the fact to the Clerk of the Court in which the action is pending. This is particularly necessary in the Supreme Court Circuits. If orders of reference have been obtained in those Courts copies thereof are to be at once served on Mr. John B. McKean, Clerk of Circuit No. I., who has charge of the entire calendar. If causes are settled or otherwise ended, properly authenticated notices should be filed. The presiding Justices believe it to be their duty to clear the docket—so near the close of the year when entirely new calendars are to be made up—of all actions which have no business thereon. Hundreds of actions already disposed of will make way for other hundreds of *bona fide* and meritorious causes, if attorneys will but heed the request of the Courts in this respect. The Circuit calendars in this City will always be heavily burdened, even if there are none but living causes upon them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 13, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81......C. 112
94,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 107½
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 105½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65
New Issue........ 108⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40..R. 99⅛
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 99⅞
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.
First Ser. L'ge 105⅛
7,000 do.....2d Ser. 105⅛
10,500 do.....3d Ser. 105⅛
29,000 Tenn. 6s.........x-c 70
20,000 Tenn. 6s..........N. 68½
1,000 N. Car. 6s........ 74½
2,000 N. Car. 6s.......x-c 54
1,000 N. Car. 6s, New.... 54
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.
Issue............ 91
20,000 O. & M. C....... 29½
40,000 do 29¾
10,000 do b30 29¾
1,000 Erie 4th M....... 94
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 96
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M 88
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs. 97
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.. 97½
3,000 Chi. & Al. In. B. 93½
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d. 101
2,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th 75
10,000 Long Dock Bs..... 100½
50 Continental Bank.. 103
58 Gallatin Nat. Bank 107½
17 Fourth N. Bk...... 110½
10 South Am. Nav. &
Marine R......... 112
200 Wilkes. Coal...... 63
26 West. U. Tel...... 49½
100 do 49½
400 do 49¾
5 do 49
100 do b10 49½
50 West. U. Tel. Rus.
Extension......... 96½
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 47
200 Union Nav. Co..... 103½
100 do 103½
100 do 103¾
5 Amer. Ex. Co 80
130 Adams Ex. Co...... 65
50 do.....20 call 64
50 U. S. Ex. Co....... 75
800 Butler Coal....... 18½
1200 Cum. Coal. P...... 66½

27 Del. & Hud. Canal. 152½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 171
200 N. Y. Central...... 111½
500 do 111¼
300 do ......2d call 112½
100 do b30 112¾
1800 Erie Railroad.....s3 73
1300 do 73½
100 do b10 73¼
400 do ......2d call 73¼
200 Hudson R. R. 122
100 Long Island R....b30 60
2000 Reading R. 110¼
1300 do 110½
500 do 111
100 do .....2d call 110⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R 113
100 do 113½
100 M. S. & N. I 82½
200 do 82½
600 do 82½
200 do 82¾
100 do 82½
160 do b10 82½
200 do b10 82½
150 Ill. Cen. R 118½
100 Cleve. & Pitts 92½
1000 do 92½
400 do 92½
200 do 93
300 Chi. & N. W. 54½
800 do 54½
1000 Chi. & N. W. P 75½
500 do 75½
200 do 75½
2000 do 75¾
1000 do 76
4100 do b30 76
100 Clev. & Tol 114½
200 do 114
600 do b30 114½
100 do ......2d call 114½
100 Chic. & R. I 105
300 do 105½
100 do 105½
350 Ind. & Cin 88
200 Tol. W. & W 45
100 Alt. & T. H 40
100 do 40½
38 Chic. & Alt. P 111
100 Mil. & St. P 54½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr 68½
100 do 68½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

2,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 107½
10,000 do 107½
30,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65
New Issue 108½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 69
10,000 Ohio & M. C..... 29½
200 West. U. Tel 49½
200 do 49½
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 46½
200 Mar. Min. Pr. b30 32
25 West. U. Tel., Rus.
Extension 96½
200 Cum. Coal P 66½
100 Adams Ex. Co 65
200 N. Y. Cen 112½
300 do 112½
200 P., F. W. & C 106½
10 do 106½

100 Erie R. 73½
200 do b30 73½
300 do 73½
1000 Reading R. 110½
200 M. S. & N. I. R 82½
400 do 82½
200 do 82½
200 do 82½
100 Ill. Central R 118½
100 Cleve. & Pitts. 92
300 do 91½
200 Chic. & N. W. 54½
100 Chi. & N. W. P 75½
200 do 75½
100 do 75½
600 Chic. & R. I. 105
20 do 105½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64 106½
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65
New issue 108½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.. C. 99½
120,000 O. & M. Cer 29½
200 West. U. Tel 49½
500 do 49½
200 do 49½
200 Quick. Min 46½
100 Mar. Pref b30 31½
200 do 31½
200 Wilkesbarre Coal 63½
100 N. Y. Cen 112
100 do 111¾
100 do 111½
200 do 111½
300 Erie Railroad 72½
100 do b3 72½

500 Reading R. 109½
800 do 109½
100 Mich. S. & N. I 82
800 do 81½
600 do 81½
500 Clev. & Pitts R 90½
3700 do 91
1000 do 91¼
100 Chic. & N. W. 54½
500 do 54½
1500 Chic. & N. W. P 75½
100 do 75½
200 Cleve. & Tol 113½
400 do 114
800 Chic. & R. I. 104½
200 T., W. & W. R. 45
100 P. F. W. & C. 105½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr 68

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Butler Coal 18½
300 Union Nav. 103½
500 do 103½
200 do b3 103½
100 N. Y. Cen 110½
100 do 110½
300 do 110⅞
200 do 111
200 do 111½
500 Erie Railroad 73½
600 do b3 73½
300 do 73½
200 do s3 73½
400 Reading R. 110½
200 do 110½
200 Tol., W. & W. 45
200 M. S. & N. I 82½
600 do 82½
800 do b3 82½
200 do s3 82½
200 P., F. W. & C ....x-d 106½
100 do 106½

100 Mariposa Pr b30 32½
200 Clev. & P. R. 92½
200 do b5 92½
500 do s6 90
100 do ....c 92½
200 Chi. R. I. & P ....c 105
100 do 105
800 Chi. & N. W. 54½
400 do ....c 54½
500 do b10 54½
600 do b3 54½
500 do 54½
1500 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 75½
200 do 75
200 do 75½
100 do 75½
1800 do b3 75½
300 do b5 75½
1200 do 75½
200 do b30 75½
400 do 75½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer...s3 29½
20,000 do b3 29½
30,000 do b10 29½
300 Cum. Coal 66½
100 do 66½
400 Butler Coal Co 19
100 Quicksilver 45½
100 Mar. Pref. b3 32
300 do ....c 31½
100 West. U. Tel 49½
100 do b3 49½
100 do 49½
100 New-York Cen ....c 112½
400 do 112½
200 do 112½
400 Erie R s3 72½
200 do 72½
1200 do 73
500 do b10 73
100 do 72½
500 Reading R 110½
400 do 110½
800 do s3 110
600 do 110
400 do b3 110
400 do 109½
200 do s3 109½
100 Tol., W. & W 45½
100 do 45½
200 do 45½
200 do 45½

100 Union Nav. Co 103½
100 do 103½
1250 Mich. S. & N. I 82½
600 do 82½
800 do b3 82½
100 do b10 82½
200 do 82½
200 do s10 82½
300 Clev. & Pitts 91
200 Cleve. & Tol 113½
400 Ch., R. I. & P s3 104½
100 do 104½
200 do s10 104½
100 do 104½
200 do ....c 104½
800 Chic. & N. W 54½
1200 do 54½
100 do ....c 54½
200 do b10 54½
200 do s3 54½
2200 Chi. & N. W. P 75½
300 do 76
2100 do b30 76
1900 do b3 75½
1400 do s60 74
200 P., Ft. W. & C ....x-d 106½
100 do b5 106½
100 do s3 106
100 do b3 106
100 do ....c 105½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Wilks. Coal 63
100 do s3 63½
100 Butler Coal 19
100 Mar. Min. Co 12½
100 do s3 12½
200 Mar. Min. Pref 31½
100 do b30 32
100 do 31½
100 do b3 31½
500 do s3 31½
200 Union Nav. Co 103½
300 West. U. Tel 49½
100 N. Y. Cen 111½
400 do 112
100 do b3 111½
800 Erie R. 72½
400 do b3 72½
1800 do 72½
200 do s10 72½
800 Reading R. 109½
200 do s5 109½

600 M. So. & N. I. 81½
200 do b3 81½
200 do s3 81½
400 do 81½
200 do s10 81½
200 Clev. & Pitts 91½
200 do b3 91½
800 do 91½
200 do 91½
300 do s5 91½
200 Chi., R. I. & P 104½
100 do s3 104½
100 Chi. & N. W 54½
300 do 54½
100 do b3 54½
600 Chic. & N. W. P 75½
3200 do 76
800 do b10 76
1200 do 76
100 P., F. W. & C ....x-d 105½
100 do 105½
100 do s3 105½

THURSDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day varied but slightly from last night's quotation. The fluctuations are unusually slight, 137⅛@137¼@137⅜ ℘ cent., although the transactions through the day are quite large. This steadiness in quotation would indicate a very nicely balanced opinion in reference to the course of the market for the next week or two. The Foreign Exchanges to-day are firm on the basis of 109¼@109⅜ on London. These rates do not justify an export demand for Gold Coin, but are sufficiently close to the shipping point to have a certain influence on the Gold Room.

The Currency rate for Money to the Street Brokers to-day is 6 ℘ cent. The great dealers in the Public Funds on Wall-street are borrowing at 5 ℘ cent., and a leading house had some considerable balances left on call to-day as cheap as 4 ℘ cent. The rates on prime short paper are 6@7 ℘ cent. Among the Stock Brokers to-day there was more than the usual amount of borrowing and lending Stocks as between the *Bull* and *Bear* houses of the Street, indicating a large *short* interest against the present rise in the market.

The Public Funds rule at about the same figures as yesterday. The business is not large this week either in the Gold-bearing Stocks or in the 7.30 ℘ cents. The fact that the 5-20's of 1862 in Europe have not responded to the recent decline in Gold on this side, has its influence on the market for this class of 5-20s, and by sympathy upon the other Gold-bearing Stocks.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation continues to gain strength rapidly. The temper of the market yesterday was very strong, but the business to-day goes ahead of it, and prices up to the afternoon Boards were higher, as a rule, than at any time since the middle of November. At the second regular Board there was a reaction from the extreme sales of the morning of ½@⅝ ℘ cent. on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Pittsburgh especially; but the active speculation in the market was but momentarily checked, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	54	54⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	N. West Pref	74⅞	76⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105¼	105⅛	Rock Island	105	104⅞
N. Y. Central	111⅝	111⅞	Fort Wayne	106	106
Erie	72⅞	72½	Cumb'land Coal	66⅞	66⅜
Hudson	122	122	Quicksilver	46	45⅜
Reading	109⅛	109⅝	W. U. Telegraph	49⅝	49⅜
Mich. Southern	82⅛	81⅞	Mariposa Pref	32	31⅜
Illinois Central	118⅛	118⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅜	29⅜
Pittsburgh	93	91⅛	American Gold	137⅜	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	70	69	Bills on London	109¼	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	East River	100
America	137½	Market	112
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	115
National	107½	Continental	103
Commerce	115	Commonwealth	111
Ocean	103	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
American Exchange	114	Central National	111
Pacific	161	Fourth National	110
Bank of the Republic	115	Ninth National	118
Bank of N. America	112	Tenth National	107
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	92	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con '76	110	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	110	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 1st mort. 1876	106½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98½	Gal. & Chi. ext.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	98	Gal. & Chic 2d M.	98
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Centra. 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Harlem 1s. M. '69-'72	100½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Mich. C. n. w. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Chi. & Alton, 1st M.	101½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	112	Chi. & Al. income	93½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	100½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pt.	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	104

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,471,224 19, of which $220,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $292,000; Payments, $2,035,606 45; Balance, $106,595,658 23.

The revolution in the New-York Central management at the annual meeting of the Company at Albany yesterday, excites much and varied comment on the street to-day. The result is regarded as a complete Wall-street triumph. This interest, cooperating with the American Express people, represented by Mr. Fargo, Mr. Barney and Mr. Butterfield, were able to have things their own way, and voted into the new Board no less than six Wall-street representatives—Messrs. Keep, Crawford, Lockwood, Baxter, Boody and Hanna—with Mr. Keep, of Wall-street, placed at the head of the new administration and Mr. Fargo, of the Express interest, resident in Buffalo, as Vice-President. The Directors in the new Board along the line of the Road are Mr. Corning, of Albany, the original head of the Central consolidation in 1853, but for two years out of the Board; Mr. Chedell, of Auburn, a Director continuously since the consolidation; Mr. Judson, of Syracuse, new to the Board, and Mr. Whitney, of Rochester, in the late Board. Opinions differ as to whether or not the Presidency and Vice-Presidency should not have been reversed. Our own belief is that Mr. Fargo would have been the better selection for President of the Company; but Mr. Keep, independent of his Wall-street speculations, in which he has been for several years past eminently successful, is unquestionably equal to the high position assigned to him, if he should devote his entire time and services to the administration of this great property. Certainly if ever a private capitalist, who has acquired well enough to give up the stock-jobbing, had honorable incentives to make a reputation for success and integrity as a public man, or as the head of a large railway corporation, Mr. Keep has now *this* favored opportunity. The Treasuryship of the Company will probably continue at Albany. Mr. Worcester, the present incumbent, is believed to be both competent and acceptable. The New-York City Transfer Agency will also probably remain with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., where they have been since the consolidation of the Company, and the Registration with the United States Trust Company. No apprehension, we believe, need be indulged in that either of the Stock Brokers elected to the new Board will claim the books of transfer or of registration as a perquisite of place, or as affording peculiar advantages in speculating in the Stock business, because of their election, they may believe themselves entitled.

The East River Savings' Institution announces to depositors that interest at the rate of 7 ℘ cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next.

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of November, 1866, were:

Erie Railway..............$1,330,448 73
Buffalo Division........... 86,878 79—$1,417,327 52

For November, 1865:

Erie Railway..............$1,522,471 55
Buffalo Division........... 115,121 00— 1,637,592 55

Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division........ $220,265 03

The earnings of November, 1866, do not include those of the Canandaigua Branch, as that Branch is not now operated by this Company. The earnings of that Branch should be added to those of the Erie for November, 1866, in comparing the relative earnings.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"The annexed statement of the receipts of produce at tide-water is the last one we shall probably publish this season.

We give it a more prominent place than usual for two reasons:

First—That those of our cotemporaries here and at New-York, who have been talking so much of late of large receipts during the year at lake ports—much of which, as we have previously stated, is duplicated, and far much more has been sent southward from those ports and elsewhere for consumption—may see that the close of the year leaves us with 1,112,640 barrels of flour less than we had at the close of 1865.

Second—In regard to the tide water receipts of Barley. On the 17th of November we spoke as follows: 'The increase of receipts of new crop over that of last year is about 43 per cent. Should this percentage increase to the close the aggregate receipts of the new crop will be about 6,400,000 bushels. A season extended, as last year, into December, *might* give us 7,000,000 bushels.'

The season has extended into December, and we have 6,801,600 bushels to Dec. 8. The receipts since Dec. 8 will, we think, carry the quantity over 7,000,000 bushels.

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in December, in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1865	70,500	593,900	803,600	268,200
1866	56,900	1,031,000	697,000	796,800
Dec.	13,600	Dec. 437,100	Dec. 106,600	Inc. 528,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of December inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865	934,300	9,998,400	18,116,700	4,269,100
1866	450,800	6,852,700	24,193,100	6,801,600
Dec.	483,500	Dec. 3,145,700	Inc. 6,076,400	Inc. 2,532,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,112,640 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of December in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,184,300	934,300	450,800
Wheat, bushels	15,465,600	9,998,400	6,852,700
Corn, bushels	10,352,400	18,116,700	24,193,000
Barley, bushels	3,045,900	4,249,100	6,801,600
Oats, bushels	12,177,500	10,489,900	10,240,300
Rye, bushels	620,300	1,289,900	1,521,800
Malt	—	505,100	427,000
Beef, bbls	70,700	9,864	2,200
Pork, bbls	58,400	15,109	43
Bacon, lbs	579,600	1,273,100	10,000
Butter, lbs	1,327,800	1,239,900	1,255,000
Lard, lbs	2,614,800	1,999,600	1,241,400
Cheese, lbs	4,398,900	16,671,000	9,807,000
Wool	1,302,100	635,500	519,800

Mr. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, has issued the following circular, addressed to claim agents:

Treasury Department,
Second Auditor's Office, Dec. 7, 1866.

In addition to the ordinary business of this office, there are from 25,000 to 30,000 claims for the additional bounty presented every month. It is impracticable to acknowledge the receipt in each case until after it has been registered and examined. More than 1,000 are received daily, and if upon examination defects are found in their presentation, additional notice and information will be required to be given.

In view of these facts, answers cannot be given to inquiries in relation to receipt of such claims until they have passed through the hands of the examiners, when their receipt will be acknowledged, and all necessary information will be given. Respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 20,391 bbls. Flour, 849 bags Corn Meal, 109,281 bushels Wheat, 243,106 bushels Corn, 81,365 bushels Barley, 118,200 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 31,367 bushels Rye, 148 pkgs. Pork, 130 pkgs. Cut Meats, 70 pkgs. Lard, 146 pkgs. Beef, and 438 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, including Pots, at $8 75@$9; Pearls, $13 25@$13 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c. @20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c. @19c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been good, and prices have favored sellers, who have been less eager to realize, on a rising market. Middlings, 35c.@37c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,700 bales, against receipts of 1,293 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,189
Receipts last week	19,726
Receipts preceeding week	15,976
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	37,077
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	200,596
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	583,559
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	6,723
Exports since Sept. 1	82,044
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	358,492
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	491,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	182,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	455,000

EGGS—Have been in fair request and steady, including Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c., ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually good inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have improved 10c.@20c. ℘ barrel. The demand has been mainly for home use and on speculative account, though to some extent for export. Sound shipping grades were less abundant, and held with much firmness at the improvement. Sales since our last have been 25,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$9 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 90@$10 45; fair to choice do. do. at $10 50@$11 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$11 30 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@ 9 50
Extra State	9 90	@11 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	10 10	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 40	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 40	@16 00

There has been very little doing in Southern Flour. The supply has been comparatively light, but has been fully equal to the requirements of purchasers. Prices have not varied materially. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $10 40@$12 50 for poor to good, and $12 50@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request, including superfine at $5 65@$7 ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more demand at $4 90@$5 10 for Western, $5 10@$5 20 for Jersey, and $5 30@$5 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $3@$3 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are inactive, and somewhat nominal. Domestic Apples are steady, but dull. We quote: Apples—Western, $3 50@$4 50; Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Prime Winter, $4 50@$5. Cranberries, Eastern, $13@$14; Jersey, $10@$13 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull and quiet; the only demand is from the retailers. Lots would not bring over 12c. Apples—State and Western, 11½c.@12½c.; Southern, 10c.; Peaches—Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 14c.@16c. Cherries, new, pitted, 50c. Blackberries, 25c.@26c. Raspberries, 46c.@48c. Plums, 36c.@38c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is gradually improving, as the demand revives on a lightly supplied market. Prime parcels of Spring are sparingly offered. Sales since our last 28,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 25—the latter an extreme price for No. 2, and Canada Club, free, at $2 80 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, mainly on speculation, at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 137,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 11 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing buoyantly at $1 10 for prime, in store; and $1 08@$1 09 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been more sought after, by export purchasers, at full prices. Sales since our last 26,000 bushels at $1 28 for State, 1 17 for Western, and $1 08 for Canada, in bond, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in good request, partly for export, and the tendency of prices of prime lots has been in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 69,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 20 for Canada West, free; 92c. for do. in bond, and $1 12 for State, and Western on private terms, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at irregular prices. There has been less activity in Oats, and buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote Chicago at 63c.@65c.; Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@67c., and State at 69c. ℘ bushel; sales 61,000 bushels. Beans are in light supply and fair request, including Kidneys, $3@$3 30; Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Mediums, new, $2 70@$3; Mixed Parcels, $1 90@$2. Canada Peas $1 50@$1 60, ℘ bushel; 16,000 bushels of the latter sold, in bond, at $1 35 ℘ bushel. The following is a comparative table, showing the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of December in the years indicated.

	—CANAL OPENED—		
	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,184,300	934,300	450,800
Wheat, bushels	15,465,600	9,998,400	6,852,700
Corn, bushels	10,352,400	18,106,700	24,193,400
Barley, bushels	3,045,900	4,269,100	6,801,600
Oats, bushels	12,177,500	10,482,900	10,240,300
Rye	620,300	1,289,900	1,521,800
Malt	—	505,100	427,000
Beef, bbls	70,700	9,864	2,200
Pork, bbls	58,400	15,109	43
Bacon, lbs	579,600	1,273,100	10,000
Butter, lbs	1,327,800	1,239,900	1,255,000
Lard, lbs	2,614,800	1,999,600	1,241,400
Cheese, lbs	4,392,900	16,671,000	9,807,000
Wool, lbs	1,302,100	635,500	519,800

HAY—North River bale is quiet and depressed at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request and steady, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly sought after, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70@85c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@$7; Resin at $4 12½@$11 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 35 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and depressed at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 29½c.@31½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are abundant and quiet at depressed prices. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 20@$2 50; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 75; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2 25; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5, ℘ bbl. Onions, Red, $1 50@$1 75; do. White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, $1 ℘ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c.@$1 ℘ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℘ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 25 ℘ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $9@$10 ℘ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—Shippers of Poultry would do well to send nothing but fine stock to this market; other than fine is not wanted, and generally pays a less. The demand is better, and prices have improved since the advent of cold weather. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Chickens, 21c.@22c.; Geese, 18c.@20c.; Ducks, 20c.@22c., ℘ lb. Game—Partridges, ℘ pair, $1 25@$1 75; Quail, ℘ doz., $3@$3 75; Venison, carcase, 16c.@17c.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c. ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in brisk speculative demand at decidedly firmer prices, closing, however, with less buoyancy, under a sudden pressure to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., in lots, at $21 37@$21 75, cash and regular way, for one-year old Mess, closing at $21 50, regular way; $21 87@$22 25 for new City and Western Mess; $20 50@$20 75 for Prime Mess, and $17 87@$18 for New Prime ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller December at $22 12½, and January, part at $22 18@$22 31, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand and steady; sales 285 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in more request; sales 550 boxes, including Cumberland, at 10½c.@10½c.; Short Rib at 11c.@11½c., the latter for a fancy lot, and Short Clear at 11½c. ℘ lb.; also, 200 boxes Cumberland Cut, for January delivery, at 10c. ℘ lb. Lard has been in good demand, partly on speculation, at buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@13c., and small lots at 13½c. for choice old kettle-rendered, and 13c.@13½c. for new Western, ℘ lb.; also 1,250 tcs., for January delivery, sellers' option, part at 13½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been more freely offered and less freely purchased at rather easier prices, closing at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet but steady. Beef Hams are in more demand at $27@$31 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in good demand and buoyant at 9½c.@10½c. for heavy and light, chiefly City, ℘ lb. Butter has been in more request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 8c.@17c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus: The improvement in the market demand for good to fine State Dairy Butter, fully noted in our last report, has continued throughout the past week, and an active trade has resulted. Fresh pail Butters are out of market, and our quotations are discontinued. Fine half-firkin tubs now take the place of pail Butters, and we note an advance in rates and a scarcity of stock. The entire trade have kept themselves bared of stock for the past two months, in anticipation of the long-heralded breakdown to the Butter market; have confined their purchases to actual necessities, and limiting and abridging their business by over caution. Buyers are now forced into market by the greatly increased demand, and a renewed confidence in the stability of prices has caused the produce trade to take stock freely on the present basis. Western and other low grades of Butters are slowly working off to packers for South American and West India trade, but an entire absence of demand for local trade continues. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,998 packages, which is very light for the season. The market closes very firm and active for State Butter at our quotations:

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb	20	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 15,880 boxes, which is light, and as the great bulk of the crop has come forward the receipts must gradually fall off from this period. The demand for export has been limited, owing to the decline in Gold and Exchange and the firmness with which fine to extra factories are held. Low grades of cheese have been sold freely at rates to meet the views of buyers, and a heavy clearance of those grades has resulted. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations, which are unchanged:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	14	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@13

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices. Sales since our last 640 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11c., and 470 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand at 13c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs., at 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11½c., and for small lots, 11½c., the latter a fancy price; also 57,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and heavy at 40c.@41c. for Western, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for State, in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For London, there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 45,000 bushels Corn, Barley, Oats and Peas at 5½d.@6d. ℘ bushel; and by steamer, 170 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, a ship from Philadelphia, with Petroleum on private terms.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases &c.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $250,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,362 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President,
No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary,
No. 54 Maiden-lane.

DIRECTORS.
Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
K. Lellmann, M. D., No. 81 East 4th-st.
Th. Dreyer, Jr., No. 99 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weissmann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 9½ Broadway.
E. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Koeler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 120 West 11th-st.
E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 48 Exchange-place.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP!
BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH.
(Patented Oct. 10, 1865.)
For cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. A new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience and economy; indispensable to all private housekeepers, hotelkeepers, storekeepers, &c. Manufactory, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. For sale at all grocery-stores. Price, 30 cents per box.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STUART'S SYRUP.
Extra Syrup of superior quality in barrels; also low-priced Syrup in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

McCLOSKEY'S PATENT SINGLE THREAD ATTACHMENT TO SEWING MACHINES—Now on exhibition at the Orphan's Fair, 23d-st. and Broadway. Mme. KUNNETT, sole agent for the United States, No. 845 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., up stairs.

THE SALE OF PEWS IN REV. DR. CHAPIN'S Church will be continued on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ P. M., at the Church, corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st.
HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.
Church opens at 3 P. M. previous to sale.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PICTON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY. 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

SAFE FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S SALAMANDER fire-proof safes. Inquire at No. 26 Exchange-place, Room No. 14.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COAL.

COAL, $7—FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S Mutual Protective Association sell coal and flour at wholesale prices, to break down monopoly. Office, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5. N. B.—All City railroad tickets for sale.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 15th-st delivered immediately.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT,

THE TRIBUTE BOOK:

A RECORD OF THE
MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE AND
PATRIOTISM
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
In Defence of their integrity as a Nation, during the War for the Union.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of the "Court of Napoleon, &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary,
Hitchcock, Fenn, White, Hogan,
Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland,
Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will,
Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman,
McLenan, Lumley, Waud, Eytinge,
Herrick.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains the story of Seventy Millions of Dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of self-sacrifices as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience, or speedily swept together by genius or fortune; they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the latch-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest —the materiels for twenty such having been condensed into one—of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents, varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the war for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and approbation, whether by States, counties or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

CONTENTS:

CHAP. I.—A Glance Backward. Individual Aid to the Armies during the Revolutionary War.
CHAP. II.—Money and Men in 1861.
CHAP. III.—The Earlier Aid Societies.
CHAP. IV.—The United States Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. V.—Aid Societies Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VI.—Sanitary Fairs—Munificent Contributions.
CHAP. VII.—The Western Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VIII.—State Sanitary Commissions—Local Relief Associations.
CHAP. IX.—The Christian Commission.
CHAP. X.—The National Freedman's Relief Association.
CHAP. XI.—International Relief.
CHAP. XII.—Aid to East Tennessee.
CHAP. XIII.—The American Union Commission.
CHAP. XIV.—The Chambersburgh and Savannah Relief Funds.
CHAP. XV.—Refreshment Saloons, Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, &c.
CHAP. XVI.—A Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army and Navy.
CHAP. XVII.—The National Sailors' Home.
CHAP. XVIII.—Testimonials to Distinguished Commanders.
CHAP. XIX.—Various Methods of Procuring Means and of Applying Them.
CHAP. XX.—Summary—What the People Have Done.

The TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper and illustrated by over one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey Morocco, antique, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship, and is sold at $15.

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers.
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CENTRAL PARK; OR, THE HOUSE WITH TWO ROOMS. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barret, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, IL TROVATORE. A great cast, including Senora Carmen Poch, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Bellini and Fossati. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, Miss Rosa St. Clair, Mlle. Ada Devere, Miss Annie Kreuger, Mr. Mark Smith, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, CRAHORE NA BILHOGE, NICK OF THE WOODS, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great characters of SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH and ARTHUR VON NORDEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH in two grand rôles as the STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. EVENING at 7¾, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand entertainment, THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME, WAKE UP ABRAHAM, CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
THIS EVENING, FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, LADIES' FAIR, for the benefit of the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have news from Europe by Ocean Telegraph to the 13th inst., and by steamship to the 2d.

An appalling explosion took place Wednesday afternoon in a colliery at Barnsley, by which more than three hundred people lost their lives. A second explosion occurred in the same colliery yesterday morning, while parties were searching for the dead, and thirty additional lives were lost.

The British Government continues to make arrests in Ireland.

Marshal BAZAINE has telegraphed the French Government that MAXIMILIAN is still in Mexico, and that his future movements are undecided.

The Empress EUGENIE has decided to visit the Pope at Rome.

Trouble is apprehended between Turkey and Greece on account of Candia.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution so far amending the bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, as to allow steamboats to carry friction matches without stowing them in fire-proof safes. Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to further amend the laws in relation to steam-vessels, providing that they shall, when under way within the waters of the United States, be under the control of licensed pilots. The bill to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up, the question being upon Mr. DIXON'S amendment, requiring that voters shall be able to read and to write their names. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. FOSTER, COWAN, FRELINGHUYSEN, SUMNER and others, and was finally rejected. An amendment, offered by Mr. WILSON, providing for the punishment of persons giving or accepting bribes, was then passed; various verbal amendments were made, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to reëstablish civil government in North Carolina, stating that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from that State. The bill, which is given in full in our dispatches, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories. It provides for a Convention of loyal citizens, to be held at Raleigh on the 20th of May next, to frame a new State Constitution, to be submitted to Congress for amendment, ratification or rejection. The bill recounts the qualifications necessary for eligibility to sit in the Convention, &c. A bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture was introduced by Mr. DONNELLY, and referred. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Deficiency Bill, after which it was reported to the House, and, having been amended, was passed. Subsequently the President's Message was considered in Committee, Mr. WARD, in the absence of Mr. WENTWORTH, taking the floor. A concurrent resolution was passed to take a recess from Thursday, the 20th of December, to Thursday, the 3d of January.

GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN GRAY, one of the soldiers of the Revolution, of whom nothing has heretofore been publicly known, is living in Noble County, Ohio. He is one hundred and three years old; was born in Fairfax County, Va., and enlisted in the Continental army in 1781, serving for three months, taking part in one minor engagement, and being honorably discharged at the end of his term. His period of service was so short that he is not entitled to a pension under any existing law. He has been unable to support himself for the last seventeen years, and his neighbors now ask Congress to give him a special pension.

At a varnish factory in Cincinnati, on Saturday last, a valve over the escape flue for steam and heat from the kettle in which the varnish is boiled, was suddenly closed by the wind, causing a great rush of steam into the room where several men were at work, severely scalding Messrs. A. SCHMIT, H. BAUSCH and G. BEDACHT, the latter very dangerously.

The funeral of Mr. CHARLES P. BOSSON, who died suddenly in this City on Sunday last, took place in Boston yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. NEALS and HAGUE officiated, and the attendance was large, including many members of the Press, by whom the deceased was held in much esteem.

A Swiss watchmaker named JEANERETT, of Norfolk, Va., recently committed suicide after placing quite a sum of money in the hands of one person for distribution among the poor, and another large sum in the hands of another person for his brother.

A New-Orleans dispatch states that Gen. SEDGWICK pleads that he acted merely under the private general instructions of his superior officer in his movement against Matamoras.

The Rochester *Union*, of Wednesday, states that LOUIS FOX, the billiard player, left his home in that city on Tuesday of last week, to go to his billiard saloon, and has not since been seen or heard from.

In the case of MCAVENA, on trial at Boston for the murder of MARY GEARY, the Jury were unable to agree on a verdict, standing six to six. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, the rebel cavalry officer, has been elected Professor of Natural Science in the Louisiana State Seminary, in which RAPHAEL SEMMES occupies the chair of Moral Philosophy.

Miss VIRGINIA PENNY, a teacher in Louisville, Ky., has been fined one cent and costs on a charge of assault and battery on a pupil.

A large meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday evening in the Chamber of Commerce Hall to remonstrate against high rents.

The sons of New-England, residing in Cincinnati, propose to celebrate the ensuing anniversary of "Forefathers' day."

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of an interesting and important action has just been commenced in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice BARNARD and a jury. It is entitled SANBORN vs. HERRING and others, and involves the questions, among others, as to what representations constitute a warranty in the sale of an article, and also what are "burglar-proof safes" in the common acceptation of that term. The plaintiff claims that being a banker at Sterling, Illinois, he purchased at Chicago, of the agent of HERRING & Co., a safe warranted to be "fire and burglar-proof." [The purchase was made on the 4th of March, 1862; on Sunday night, Aug. 27, 1864, his office was entered by burglars, his safe broken open, and over $26,000 in gold and United States currency stolen therefrom. He now brings suit on the warrants to recover the sum lost. The testimony of one of the confederate burglars was read in evidence yesterday. Some of the questions presented are entirely new in this country. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers met yesterday. The protest of EUGENE WARD was taken up. It alleges that the returns for Alderman from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward are incorrect. A mass of evidence was taken, showing that the returns sent to the Board of Canvassers do not agree with those sent to the Police Commissioners, or with the original tally of the poll clerks. The District Canvassers testified that, in their opinion, the returns had been tampered with.

Under the direction of J. L. LINTON, the special agent of the Treasury Department, seizures are being daily made, and the excitement is on the increase. The Devlin, Tilton and Levan examination is progressing also, with the aid of the special agent and other officers of the Second District. At the examination yesterday, considerable light was thrown upon the mode of defrauding the Government by wholesale.

Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth-street, was crowded last evening with the friends of the Five Points Mission, who gathered to listen to a concert given by the children of the institution. Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band was present, and discoursed its best music to the audience. Rev. Bishop JANES presided. A statement of the wants of the Mission, made by its Superintendent, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, elicited a generous subscription from the assemblage.

Yesterday there was skating on a number of the ponds, but limited numbers only were allowed to go on the ice. The vacant lots were crowded with children. Every pool had excessive patronage. The lakes on the Park are frozen over, but not safely so. To-day the season opens. The ponds will be all open to subscribers in Brooklyn, Jersey and in this City.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections met yesterday, and the minutes of the transactions of the half month were read and contained many interesting details—statistics of cost of living at each of the institutions; the number of committals from the criminal courts; a narrative of the escape of seven prisoners on Wednesday last from the ferry station near Bellevue Hospital, and other items.

Harmony Division No. 5, S. of T., gave a musical and literary entertainment last evening, in the Oliver-street Baptist Church. The programme of the occasion was well rendered, and gave evident satisfaction to the audience. WM. B. WESTCOTT, Esq., acted as Chairman, and Prof. J. C. COOK as musical director.

One of the contestants of the ocean yacht race was spoken at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by the Cunard steamer *Cuba*, 260 miles east of Sandy Hook. The color of the yacht could not be distinguished, but she was making good weather, with all sail set.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor withdrawing the nomination of JOHN N. HAYWARD for Street Commissioner, and substituting the name of WM. MCMURRAY. It was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Saturday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JAMES MCINTIRE, for larceny of money, was sent to State Prison for four years. VALENTINE SMITH, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Manhattan Division No. 16, S. of T., held a very pleasant sociable last evening, at its rooms, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, at which a pleasing programme, musical and oratorical, was offered.

A decree of divorce has just been granted to plaintiff by the Supreme Court, Special Term, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the case of EMILY C. STEVENS vs. SHERMAN V. STEVENS.

A fire occurred on Thursday morning in the tenement-house No. 159 East Thirty-first-street. DAVID SANDFORD, his wife and three children, and ESTHER MATTELL were severely burned.

AUGUST FRIEBEL pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and was remanded for sentence.

FRANCISCO VIELA, charged with being concerned in the murder of Señor OTERO in Brooklyn in November last, will be tried on Monday next.

Gold was steady yesterday, about 137¼@½; Exchange on Europe firm; Money easy; the Public Funds steady, and the Stock Exchange on the Railway speculation active and upward.

Domestic produce was generally in good demand and buoyant in price yesterday. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but held with rather more firmness. Freights were somewhat brisker.

SEMMES' LECTURES.—"Othello's occupation is gone!" exclaimed the ex-pirate SEMMES, in the opening of his lecture on the career of the *Alabama*, a few days ago. It was a fine dramatic touch, and while we may fancy the orator's manner to have been deeply tragical as he uttered the sentence, we must also imagine a shadow of sadness to have passed over his countenance, as he recalled the glorious past while suffering the dull experiences of the present. He explained to the Texans that the *Alabama* was not "a pirate, a privateer or a buccaneer," but a legitimate vessel-of-war, engaged in legitimate naval operations. He quoted not only VATTEL and other eminent European authorities, as it will be remembered he did on a former memorable occasion, while laying down law on board his vessel and executing it amid flames and destruction, but he justified himself by references to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Justice GRIER, PAUL JONES, FENNIMORE COOPER and others. "By the philosophy of history," said he, "I am willing to be judged." A fine moral, philosophical and poetical vein runs through his entire lecture, and it is not hard to understand why he was elected to fill the chair of moral philosophy in a Louisiana college, as soon as it was fairly settled that his former "occupation was gone." The report of his lecture, delivered in Galveston on Wednesday of last week, and printed in another column of the TIMES, will be found decidedly entertaining.

The North Carolina Bill—Opening of an Important Question.

The issue, restoration or reconstruction (?) is squarely raised by Mr. STEVENS' bill for the establishment of civil government in North Carolina. Of the provisions of the bill it were as yet premature to speak. The principle on which it proceeds first challenges attention; for it involves the question of the relation of the rebel States to the Union, and the process by which the latter shall be perfected.

The measure looks premature. North Carolina is one of the ten States to which the pending conditions of restoration have been submitted for ratification. In common with the other nine States, it is asked to accept the Amendment, with an implied understanding that acceptance will be followed by the admission to Congress. Its Legislature has refused the offered terms. It has declined the Amendment as a basis of restoration. But the Amendment, as we understand it, still remains open for acceptance. And before legislating on the hypothesis that the Amendment has ceased to be practicable, is it not the duty of Congress to review the whole ground, to consider what policy is made expedient by the failure of the Amendment, and to determine the general principles which shall regulate the reëstablishment of civil government at the South?

This comprehensive question has not been considered by Congress. The failure of the Amendment is known only informally. Whether the decisions already had in the Southern Legislatures shall be accepted as final and conclusive, or whether the purpose of Congress in proposing the Amendment shall be affirmed with a view to reconsideration by the Southern people, is a point that remains to be settled. If no further time is to be conceded, let Congress so decide, and the period will then have come for discussing and deciding the course to be pursued toward the South. On the other hand, if an opportunity for repenting of the refusal is to be afforded the South, the fact should be declared that those of the Southern people who favor the acceptance of the Amendment as the lesser of two evils may make a last attempt to bring their legislators to reason. In either case, the introduction of Mr. STEVENS' bill is inexpedient. It takes for granted a question that is yet undecided; and it closes the only door through which men like Gov. PATTON could hope to pass.

Something is due, too, to the great body of the Union Party, who have for the time taken their stand on the Constitutional Amendment. It is more than probable that they will sustain Congress in any course which after full deliberation may be adopted, as a consequence of the failure of the Amendment. But they desire to take no random step. Before committing themselves to more vigorous and more extreme measures they require to be convinced that those measures are essential to the satisfactory termination of the present anomalous condition of affairs. To do this, it is necessary that Congress shall move on general and understood principles, and that the pending Amendment shall be dealt with decisively, as a prelude to the adoption of other plans.

It is not a case for exceptional legislation, or for legislation in detail. Until otherwise ordered, all the Southern States have an equal chance of availing themselves of the proposed terms of restoration. And any legislation predicated upon the adoption of another plan may be expected to apply alike to each of the excluded States. General legislation is wanted, and this cannot be looked for until some far-reaching and exhaustive plan shall have been reported and discussed.

Mr. STEVENS' doctrine of State suicide is hardly likely to be the approved basis of a system of reconstruction. The Republican Party has already repudiated the theory that the Southern States are or have been outside of the Union; and we do not anticipate the passage of a bill founded on the opposite assumption. Nevertheless, the subject is too momentous to be approached incidentally. It embraces contingencies too important to be settled by a side issue.

Supposing the Amendment to be eventually abandoned, the point to be primarily acted upon is the relation which the Federal Government shall hold toward the people of the Southern States. What is known as the Territorial plan avoids the weakness of Mr. STEVENS' doctrine by addressing itself to the rebellious inhabitants of the States rather than to the States themselves. Although the States were not out of the Union, their inhabitants were; their civil Governments ceased to have a legal existence; and being destitute of any duly organized Government, it is competent to Congress to reorganize their local authority in harmony with its conception of Republican Government. The existing Governments constitute no insurmountable obstacle, since they are but the products of President JOHNSON'S provisional arrangements. Of regular constitutional validity they have not a particle. And though Congress may not reduce North Carolina or any other State to a territorial condition, it may accept the facts as they exist growing out of the rebellion, and may regulate the conditions under which the governmental machinery of the States shall be reconstituted. Here is no usurpation—no outrage upon constitutional principles—no setting of a precedent which may operate to the detriment of loyal States. There is a simple recognition of circumstances as the rebels themselves have made them, and a lawful and proper adjustment of the conditions under which the citizens of the South shall resume former relations with the National Government.

But while the principle on which this form of reconstruction rests is in harmony with the principles for which the loyal States waged the war, its application will be attended with difficulties which no prudent man will attempt to underrate. We think not only that they are not insurmountable, but that they are less formidable than the dangers inseparable from the absence of a settlement of the reconstruction question. They call, however, for careful examination at the hands of the Reconstruction Committee, and for a patient discussion of all their bearings by Congress. Thus, and thus only, may we hope to reach the explicit, rational and abiding policy which should precede the enactment of any particular measure.

The Constitutional Convention.

The official returns of the Board of State Canvassers declare the majority in favor of holding a Constitutional Convention to be 96,490. And yet there is a question raised whether the Convention is carried or not.

This question is based upon the peculiar language of the section of the Constitution which required the vote to be taken. This section, the second of the 13th article, provides that "at the general election to be held in the year 1866, * * * the question 'Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?' shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case *a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election* shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention."

Now, the vote cast on this question was much lighter than the vote for State officers, falling short of the vote for Lieutenant-Governor, which seems to be the heaviest, by 109,699 votes. The result of this is that a majority of the voters, who voted for State officers, did not vote in favor of the Convention. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was 718,917, and a majority of that vote, would be 359,459, while the votes cast in favor of a Convention were only 352,484 in number, being 6,975 short of a majority of that vote. And it is claimed that the Convention is not carried because a majority of the voters who voted for any officer at the general election did not vote in favor of it. If this is so, a failure to vote on the question was a vote against the Convention.

Whether this is the true view of the case, is a question which will come up as soon as the Legislature assembles—for the action of the Legislature must be very different according as it is determined one way or the other. If it is determined that the Convention was carried within the true meaning of the Constitution, then it at once becomes the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention. If, on the other hand, they should determine that the Convention had come short of a constitutional majority, they would certainly be justified by the heavy majority which it did receive, in treating the subject as if it was carried, or, at least, in ordering a new election on this question alone, as the same section of the Constitution provides that they may do; for it is certain, if this is the true construction of the provision, that the last election was held under an entirely mistaken idea of it.

We do not think it likely however, that the Legislature will adopt this latter view. They will be apt to take the provision of the Constitution requiring "a majority of the voters as qualified voting at such election" to mean a majority of the electors voting at such election on the question of having a Convention. Otherwise this election must differ from all other popular elections in having a failure to vote equivalent to a vote in the negative.

This matter should be brought before the Legislature as soon as it assembles, and if they determine that the provisions of the Constitution have been substantially complied with, they will then proceed as required, "to provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention." In considering this matter, the first question will be whether the delegates to the Convention shall be elected at a special election to be held therefor, or postponed until the next general election in November, 1867. In our opinion the Legislature should order a special election, and should fix its date and the date at which the Convention is to assemble, at as early a day as possible. The work of the Convention should be passed upon by the people next November, and to that end its work should be before them in time for them to give it full consideration and to act upon it understandingly. If that can be done the changes which the Convention may make will have been either rejected or accepted and at work, so as to be out of the way before the election of the following year. That will be the Presidential election, and national questions then ought to be embarrassed by as few questions of State politics as possible.

This being so, the Legislature should lose no time in passing the necessary law to provide for the election. The election should be fixed for as early a day as convenient, and the Convention should be called to meet by the 1st of June certainly. We presume that the fixing of the time when the Convention is to be held will be made part of the law by which the election of delegates is provided for, although the latter is all that is specified in the Constitution.

Beside the time of the election of delegates and of the Convention, there is another important point to be considered by the Legislature in reference to the matter, which is, how the Convention shall be composed. We presume that most people will say, when the question is first suggested to them, that it should be composed of one member from each Assembly District. But may it not be worth while to consider whether it would not be wise to have the Convention composed like the Legislature—of two bodies—the members of which should be elected by different constituencies? The system of having two such bodies has everywhere been found to work well in reference to ordinary legislation, and every State has its Senate and its Assembly. But it has apparently come to be the habit of our people to have their Constitutional Conventions composed of but one body. It is difficult to see any reason for the practice in reference to Legislatures which would not hold with equal force in reference to Conventions. Certainly the subjects which come before the latter are more important generally, and the work which they do, being more permanent, should have all the advantage of deliberation which comes from having two legislative bodies.

The additional expense of the two bodies will doubtless be one objection to having them. But this is, in our view, a matter of very little importance. If we can by that means secure a better and more efficient modification of our Constitution, the expense of it should not be a cause of hesitation. It would be a penny-wise and pound-foolish economy.

All these questions will doubtless be fully considered by the Legislature. We only hope that the matter may receive their immediate attention when they come together, and that, in order to this end, the subject may be discussed by the members and among the people before the 1st of January.

Patent Cable News.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN ENGLAND—THE MINISTRY.

Special Dispatch to the World.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Cabinet Council has not yet come to any definite decision with reference to Reform. Several of the Ministers are opposed to any kind of a Reform Bill, and others again advocate the introduction of a bill, but under reserve that no debate shall ensue thereupon until the session of 1868. Earl STANLEY and Lord RUSSELL are in favor of a more liberal measure of reform than was proposed by the Russell Cabinet. Earl DERBY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE are among those who consider that the question of Reform should be postponed.

This is, perhaps, hardly a fair specimen of the *truly* original Cable items published in the *World* as news. But it may illustrate, in some measure, the enterprise and the capabilities of that paper. The fashionable representative of the journal in question found himself in a position, a few weeks ago, to give his personal bond to the local authorities of Canada for the good behavior of the Fenians, and for the continued neutrality of the United States Government. It seems this worthy has extended his mission, and has taken London in his route. Those who believed that he was the confidential spokesman of our Government on a former occasion, will have no difficulty in comprehending how he should now have the private and exclusive ear of the British Cabinet; although some may fail to see exactly how he has arranged with Lord DERBY to have that Minister's son created a peer, under the new title of Earl STANLEY—or how he has so remodeled a British Tory Ministry as to bring into it the Head of all the Whigs and the oldest Reformer in England, in the person of Lord RUSSELL, or how again he has set that venerable Minister to work in a struggle along with Lord DERBY'S son against Lord DERBY'S self and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, (Heaven be kind to him!) in behalf of the people and their rights. There is something more than common enterprise here, and it deserves *nearly* all the notice hereby made of it.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill for Impartial Suffrage in the District.

It will be seen that this highly-important and long-delayed measure passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of yeas, 32; nays, 13. It will be noticed, by reference to the bill in our Congressional report, that it differs somewhat from the bill of last session; but the main feature remains now as then. That feature is, that each and every male person, with certain special and specified exceptions, shall be entitled to the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, and entitled to vote at any election in said district *without any distinction on account of color or race.* Among the exceptions to this general principle of suffrage set forth in the first section, are those of "persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion." The subsequent eight sections of the bill refer mainly to the modes and means of enforcing the provision in the first. We suppose there is no doubt that this bill will pass the House in substantially the form in which it yesterday passed the Senate.

THE PROGRAMME OF NAPOLEON III.—Whoever has read the work entitled "*Les Idées Napoleoniennes*," written and published by the present French Emperor while yet an exile in London, must confess that the policy pursued by him since his accession to imperial power was not one of fits and starts, governed by circumstances, but well digested and fully developed in his mind long before. What is said in his work with great elaborateness, and distributed through several volumes, he repeated in short, pungent sentences before a meeting held in London in 1847. An extract from this speech we find republished in a pamphlet that lately made its appearance in Germany, under the title of *Prussia and France*, and which has created quite a sensation among the staid Teutons. We think the part of the speech referred to interesting enough to translate it for our columns, inasmuch as the reader will at once perceive how strictly NAPOLEON had adhered to his old programme. He gave it as the true policy for France to annex Savoy and a certain designated portion of Belgium; to abolish the treaties of 1815; to discard the idea of the Rhine frontier; to promote the unity of Italy and the reunion of Portugal and Spain; to found European dynasties in Latin America; to pierce the Isthmus of Panama by a ship-canal, or to build one up the river San Juan, by way of Lake Nicaragua; to induce England to renounce her supremacy over expensive colonies; the union of the whole of Scandinavia, exclusive of the German provinces belonging to Denmark; to assist Prussia to gain more strength and power, till it absorbs all North Germany into one confederacy, and a united South Germany up to the River Main; to exclude Austria from Italy and Germany, and to make it an Eastern Empire, with its base in Hungary; to restore Poland out of Prussian provinces and Austrian Galicia; to form a consolidated State on the lower Danube out of Moldo-Wallachia; to strengthen Greece at the expense of England and Turkey, but not to weaken Turkey too severely; to procure more independence for Finland, and to regenerate Egypt by a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, thus concentrating the commerce of the Indies over this route.

Who will not admit that this programme, given out by NAPOLEON a year before the revolution of 1848, as his political creed, comprehends all the important questions that have risen into prominence, and mainly through his agency or with his assistance, since the commencement of his reign? And in but one that he has undertaken he failed—in founding a European Dynasty in Latin America.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.—Senator WILSON presented yesterday several additional petitions to those already before Congress from army officers, asking for an increase of pay. It is certainly time that the terms of payment of our army officers were thoroughly revised, and made to have at least some relation with the prices of things. We are opposed to anything like exorbitant salaries to army officers, and it is bad policy to make frequent alterations in their pay. Neither do we think that their permanent compensation ought to be regulated entirely by the existing prices of living; for the present decline of prices will unquestionably go on still further; and it would be as far wrong to fix their future pay by present high prices as it is to hold them at this time to the standard that was established when prices were greatly lower. All that is asked is, that the matter be fixed upon as true and just a basis as possible; and that none of our officers be reduced to such pecuniary straits as are "unbecoming in an officer and a gentleman." We trust the subject will be carefully considered by Congress.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.—Without at all referring to the importance to the United States that its army, whether large or small, be of the highest efficiency, which indeed seems something like a self-evident proposition, the report of the Visiting Board's investigations into West Point affairs last Summer, and now just made public, must be considered as of great interest. The report says that many changes are desirable, in spite of the fact that the general arrangements for the education of students are satisfactory. The frequency with which assistant instructors and assistant professors are changed is one circumstance which acts injuriously upon the efficiency of the Academy, and the Board add the very pertinent remark, that the close of the war furnishes the opportunity for securing the services of a higher grade of professors and assistants. That the Chaplain should be unfettered by academic duties, and that all possible military duty be dispensed with on Sundays, seem reasonable and proper, the former especially in view of a following suggestion that the number of students be increased from 292 to 400. It seems hardly necessary to enlarge upon the desirability of this increase—the efforts of the nation to place its military and naval defences upon a sound and extended basis must be seconded by an enlargement of its training facilities, and after all 400 military students is not a large number considering the growing influence and responsibilities of the nation.

Two subjects are mentioned, one of which grows out of the other. The Academy is at present an elementary, a high and a scientific school all at once. This, it is urged, is wrong. There should be a higher standard of attainment on admission, and the Academy should become the *scientific military* school of the nation. This end would be promoted by a subdivision into scientific, polytechnic and tactical schools, as is the system in France. Of other suggestions for a distinction between punishments for neglect of duty and for immoral conduct, and also such a course of teaching and example as shall increase among the cadets a fervid feeling of nationality will commend themselves to every American who desires to see in the army public patriotism and private purity of character—qualities that are the noblest attributes of the true soldier.

TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRES.—Within three days there have been two fires in tenement-houses, nine persons being suffocated to death in the first case, and seven persons badly burned in the second case. Both are supposed to be of incendiary origin, but that is not the point for present comment. In the opinion of the Jury who investigated the fatal fire in Division-street, the conduct of the man who kept a store in the first floor is "culpable," from the careless manner in which he kept and sold kerosene. But is that all that is to be said or done in the matter? Culpability which ends in a wholesale sacrifice of life is criminality, and should be dealt with as such. There are in this City thousands of stores where such "accidents" are always liable to occur, and only are prevented by that series of lucky chances from which humanity enjoys its chief safety from grossly careless people. Another piece of culpability is to end, it is to be presumed, with the recorded "censure." The lessee of the adjoining premises had no ladder to his scuttle; but in what does he differ in this respect from thousands of other lessees? The Jury add a recommendation that a reward be offered for the detection of the incendiary. By all means. Let even a very large reward be offered. Small good will it do. But is there no method of finding out what person would have a motive for burning a store and murdering nine people? It seems to us that there might be advantage in inquiring a little more closely, by means of the detective, into the inner life and circumstances which are likely to have instigated so fearful a crime. Of the second fire there are, so far as we learn, no dead victims. Dreadful hurts, the consequences of which may be worse than death, ensued, not only to the inmates, but to Officer GILLEN, who, with others of the Police, periled his life on the occasion. If some one dies there will be an inquest—somebody will be held "culpable," somebody else will be censured, and there it will end.

THE SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.—Senator MORGAN introduced a measure into Congress yesterday, which is very pertinent in view of recent disasters and perils to steam ferry-boats and other steamboats in this and other localities. It is in the form of an act to secure the safety of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam; and provides, among other things, that all vessels navigating the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and other waters of the country, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, and when they are propelled by steam, they shall also be subject to the rules and regulations heretofore established by Congress for the government of steamships. It also provides for the securing of competent and licensed pilots in certain cases, which will be found mentioned in the Congressional *résumé* of the bill.

We regard a national law for the regulation of these local matters as a positive necessity. Senator MORGAN'S bill seems to meet the requirements of the case in at least some points, and we suppose it has been drawn up under the supervision of expert and experienced parties in this City who have a regard for the interests of the public as well as the profit and convenience of ferry-boat corporations and steamboat owners. That a really effective law is needed, and also that provision for its enforcement should be made, are facts beyond question, and facts in which the public are at this time greatly interested.

THE REGISTRY.—Much complaint has been made in regard to the Registry Law now in force in this City, and efforts will be made at Albany this Winter to have it repealed. There are some points in the law that might be improved upon, but on the whole it has proved the greatest preventive to ballot-box stuffing and to illegal voting that has ever been tried in this City. It is estimated that by the enforcement of that law at the November election the Democratic majority was reduced at least 10,000. There were some illegal votes polled notwithstanding, but, by means of the registry, nearly every person voting or offering to vote illegally was arrested and punished. In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday two persons were tried for this offence. JOHN LYNCH, a drunken Irishman, went to the polls in the Seventh Ward, and giving his name as ALEXANDER SCOTT, a well-known resident of the Ward, attempted to cast his vote. A reference to the register showed that Mr. SCOTT had already voted. LYNCH was thereupon handed over to an officer, taken before a Police Magistrate and committed to the Tombs for trial. After an imprisonment of 36 days he was tried yesterday, and fined $50. The magistrate thought the prisoner had been used by other parties or his punishment would have been greater. BENJAMIN H. COHEN attempted to vote in the Fourteenth Ward. He had been registered as living in a public house in Crosby-street, and when challenged swore in his vote. Inquiry revealed the fact that the house in Crosby-street was a brothel, and the only claim to a residence there which COHEN had was obtained by his sleeping there occasionally. He having been in prison since election day, was let off with 20 days more confinement. There have been numerous other convictions for the same offence since election day. But the great beauty of the law is that it deters the "repeaters" of old times from making the attempt to vote even once, unless they in truth have "a local habitation and a name."

THE ARCHDUCHESS CHARLOTTE.—From our continental files we gather the information that the condition of this lady is considered hopeless. The Trieste *Gazette*, as well as the Vienna *Presse*, both affirm—in a way which shows their information to be authentic—that, besides her deranged mental condition, she suffers from a tubercular affection of the lungs, that her condition was pronounced hopeless, and that a fatal result was to be feared. It is generally believed that the ill success of the enterprise of herself and husband, and the unexpected failure of all hopes, based upon the assistance of the French Emperor, are the chief cause of her prostrate condition, and every one of right feeling here cannot but deeply sympathize with the personal misfortune of this victim of cruel political combinations.

CREDIT FONCIER IN RUSSIA.—The Emperor ALEXANDER has granted a charter to a "Real Estate Credit Bank," a *Credit Foncier*, for the western provinces of Russia, the object of which is to facilitate the acquisition of landed estates in Poland by Russia. This was evidently done with a view to break the influence of the restive Polish nobility and to prevent, as much as possible, future outbreaks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The suggestions of our correspondent "Reform," in regard to the Supervisors, shall not be overlooked. His communication, unlike that of many others, might be lengthened with advantage, so as to touch on some of the evils of the existing fraudulent system of checks and balances in the City finances.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—VERDI'S popular opera of "Il Trovatore" will be given here to-night, with a fine *caste*, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. To-morrow there will be a grand *matinée*, at which "Fra Diavolo" will be performed, with the really inimitable distribution of characters, including the names of Miss CLARA L. KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA, Signor MASSOLENI, Signor RONCONI, Signor BELLINI, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—The new Parisian fairy spectacle of "Cendrillon" will be brought out here to-night. The theatre has been closed for two nights in order that due attention might be paid to the rehearsals.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. D. KENNEDY, the celebrated Scottish vocalist, will give his second entertainment of national songs at Steinway Hall to-night. Some of the most delicious and characteristic melodies of Scotland are on the programme.

STEINWAY HALL.—Mr. J. A. DAWSON, an American pianist, recently arrived from the Conservatory of Brussels, gave his first concert here on Wednesday morning, the 12th. The gentleman possesses fine, technical skill and a French style. We admire the former more than the latter. In New-York it is not the fashion to retard or accelerate the time at random, and extreme dynamic effects—where the tone alternates from a whisper to a shout—are not always agreeable. In the sonata by BEETHOVEN, for piano and violin, these peculiarities were noticeable to a disagreeable degree. It was almost impossible for Mr. EICHBERG (violin) to regulate himself, so often and superfluously did Mr. DAWSON expand or collapse with emotion. The sonata, indeed, was not well played. As a solo player the gentleman shone to greater advantage, and it is here, we think, that he will win his best triumphs. Every city has its own way of playing classical music, but in bravura pieces the pianist is left to his own individuality. Nothing could be more clean and exquisite than Mr. DAWSON'S playing of DUPONT'S "Chanson d'une Jeune Fille." It possessed a happy contrast of color, and an agreeable sentimentalism which we rarely find combined. CHOPIN'S "Impromptu" was dashed off rapidly, but whatever merits in the first piece could hardly be regarded as such in this. It is certain, however, that Mr. DAWSON has qualities as a pianist which will speedily lead him to popularity. His touch is good and his skill cannot be questioned. Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, the composer and violin *virtuoso*, played in the sonata and in a fantasia by himself. He has a fine tone, and plays like a musician. The vocalist of the occasion was Mr. DOCHEZ, a gentleman with a powerful voice, which he could scarcely control.

SACRED CONCERT.—There will be a concert on Sunday evening next in St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, at which the array of talent is somewhat remarkable. Our well-known BELLINI is one; Mlle. PLODOWSKI, a prima donna of high reputation, engaged for the Italian Opera, is another, and there are still others whose names are guarantee for a rarely excellent performance.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The second performance of the "Barber" was given last night in Brooklyn. Miss KELLOGG'S *Rosina* was a most charming performance. BARAGLI, who has not hitherto been a favorite in Brooklyn, suprised his audience by his delightful rendition of the *rôle* of *Almaviva*, doing what but few tenors condescend to do—singing the music as it is written. BELLINI was full of fun, and frequently eclipsed RONCONI on his own ground. RONCONI'S *Barber* is a historic performance; on this occasion it was perfect. But it matters little; with the loyal people of Brooklyn a favorite is ever a favorite, and it would be idle to disguise the patent fact that from first to last Miss KELLOGG was the bright and the particular star. Her appearance was the signal for hearty and cordial recognition. Every aria was clapped to the echo; every little movement, arch, piquant or winsome, was applauded and wanted over again; and at the close of both acts an enthusiastic call demanded her pretty presence before the curtain. The "Barber" was a decided success, and should be repeated.

THE PACIFIC.

Wreck of British Ships—Piracy by Chinese—The Ship Caroline in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

By the arrival of the British bark *Obrevida* dates from Australia to Oct. 5 have been received.

The British brig *Ingarnia* was wrecked Aug. 16; all hands were saved. The British ship *Conqueror* was wrecked in Bligh's Channel.

The Danish brig *Danneveka* arrived at Sydney Oct. 4, and reports being chased and boarded by Chinese pirates, and robbed of all the valuable portions of the cargo.

A telegram from Victoria dated Dec. 12 says the American ship *Caroline Reed* was compelled to put into the harbor of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, in distress, the vessel only being saved by the utmost exertion of the crew. The telegram also says it is feared the steam straniport, which sailed from Victoria Nov. 27 for San Francisco, is lost, as she has never been heard from since her departure.

BOSTON.

The Liquor Question.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The liquor question is to be earnestly advocated before the approaching Legislature. It is stated that only seventeen out of the forty Senators are favorable to the measure, and some of these cannot be counted on to a certainty.

The leading liquor-dealers are satisfied with the law as it is at present, and claim that only a few retailers are disposed to agitate it further. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will regulate the matter finally, and for that decision the anti-liquor-law men are willing to wait.

Much complaint exists with reference to the conduct of the State constables. It is charged that they purposely avoid the large and wealthy establishments, and prosecute only the smaller ones. This gives rise to the suspicion that the reigning powers dare not raise a political dust by interfering with the monster establishments. Five-sixths of those who are prosecuted are said to be opposed to the dominant party. The whole action of the State constabulary force is charged to be one-sided, and a legislative inquiry into their conduct is threatened by the radical temperance men.

Efforts to Regain Property—The City Charities—Regatta Proposed—Democratic Lecturers—John Brougham.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Efforts are on foot to restore the agencies of large manufacturing establishments hitherto carried to New-York, and locate them again in Boston. The establishment of lines of steamers to the South is believed to be favorable to this restoration, but the manufacturing corporations are not willing to surrender their New-York agencies to test the theory of the promoters of the new scheme.

The amount of money contributed last year to the charities of this city by the State Legislature and private individual subscription, so far as can be ascertained, is not far from $15,000,000. The amount is represented as greatly exceeding similar contributions in the City of New-York.

The new Boston Yacht Club is reported to be arranging for a challenge regatta, to come off next Summer, with special reference to show the New-York yachtmen "how to do it." There are many plucky and wealthy men connected with the Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Club have arranged with the leading Democratic orators to give a series of lectures during the present Winter, as an offset to what they term the stereotyped Radical doctrines. S. S. COX and others are engaged.

JOHN BROUGHAM has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to resume his engagement at the Boston Theatre on Monday next.

MEXICO.

The French Preparing to Evacuate Acapulco—An Attempt to Levy Forced Contributions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamer *Constitution*, with passengers from New-York Nov. 21, arrived to-day. She reports a fleet of French war vessels in the harbor of Acapulco; one with a large number of troops on board. It was rumored that the French would evacuate Acapulco in a few days.

The French Commander had attempted to levy forced contributions on the town, assessing a large portion on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's property. Before exaction could be made the United States steamer *Suwanee* arrived, when the attempt to collect was abandoned.

Gen. Placido Vega.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The friends of Gen. PLACIDO VEGA residing in this city have received positive assurance that he is now in Chihuahua reporting to President JUAREZ in person.

CANADA.

Duel Interrupted by the Police—The Relief Fund.

QUEBEC, C. E., Thursday, Dec. 13.

There was a light fall of snow here yesterday, but not enough for sleighing.

Two gentlemen recently fought a duel at Kamouraska. They exchanged shots without damage, and while reloading for a second fire the Police made their appearance and prevented further hostilities.

A cable telegram from Bristol authorizes a draft for £800 sterling for the relief fund.

The Fenian Trials.

SWEETSBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Court opened at 1 o'clock P. M., Judge JOHNSON presiding. The room was crowded with spectators. After the clerk had called the names of the jurors the Grand Jury presented true bills against CRAWFORD, MERRILL, MCDONALD, SMITH, HORAN and REARDON as citizens of a foreign State. HOLMES was presented for larceny. The prisoners were then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and their trials are fixed for Dec. 18. The Court adjourned till next Tuesday.

TENNESSEE.

Severe Cold—Destitution at Chattanooga—School for the Blind.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The weather has been so severe that on the Memphis and Charleston and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads, on Tuesday, several trains were delayed by locomotives giving out and pipes freezing while upon the road.

The destitution at Chattanooga is so widespread that it is proposed to open soup-houses, at which such of the poor as are unable to work, and such as cannot obtain employment, can receive one wholesome meal a day.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution directing Committees on Finance and Ways and Means to sit during the recess, to investigate frauds connected with missing school funds.

The Trustees of the Tennessee School for the Blind have applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of $5,000, stating that the number of persons seeking the benefit of said institution are more numerous than in any preceding year, and that the school has been obliged to suspend for want of funds.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rain—Wheat Market—Bank Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The rains which are now falling so freely give promise of another year of extraordinary good crops.

Wheat is quoted $1 90 ℔ 100 pounds for choice extra; flour, $6 75; superfine, $5 75; Oregon extra fine, $5 80@$6.

The Bank of California pays a one per cent. dividend on the capital stock of $500,000 on the 15th inst.

Mutiny—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Seven sailors of the ship *Reynard*, of New-York, were arrested yesterday on a complaint of the Captain, charged with mutiny, on and since Sept. 15.

The following are the mining quotations: Yellow Jacket, $1,320; Savage, $2,100; Crown Point, $1,150; Imperial, $140; Chollar, $230; Empire Mill, $190; Ophir, $210; Belcher, $119. Legal tenders, 72⅛c.

MISSOURI.

Another Proclamation by the Governor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 13.

Gov. FLETCHER has issued a supplementary proclamation to the citizens of Lafayette and Jackson Counties, stating that twenty-four companies of cavalry and ten of infantry will be retained in those counties. He says: "Whenever I am satisfied that the people of those counties will enforce the law, and by their support of the civil authority give legal protection to the law-abiding citizens, the troops will be withdrawn.

GEORGIA.

Taxes on Foreign Corporations and National Banks—Bankrupt Bill Lost.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The School Law has passed both Houses.

In the Senate, a bill has passed taxing foreign corporations doing business in the State two per cent. on the gross amount of their incomes, and National Banks one-half per cent. on their incomes.

The Bankrupt Bill has been lost.

MICHIGAN.

Disastrous Fire—An Old Citizen Killed.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A fire at Waukegan, Ill., last night, destroyed Dickinson Hall and the adjoining store of WM. MCCABE & CO. Under Dickinson Hall were the stores of DEANES & LYON, tobacconists; A. P. YARD, clothing dealer. Dickinson Hall was valued at $20,000; insured for $3,500. DEANES & LYON had $75,000 worth of tobacco and cigars; insured for $12,000. MCCABE & CO. saved most of their goods. Total loss about $100,000.

Capt. HIRAM HAGANIN, aged 70, late Collector for the Port of Waukegan, ascended the roof of the building, but falling through the skylight, as it is supposed, perished in the flames.

VIRGINIA.

The Debtors' Relief Bill Reconsidered.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The bill extending the time fixed by the present Stay Law for collection of debts in Virginia, which was defeated yesterday, was reconsidered to-day and ordered to be engrossed.

Accident to the Steamer Adelaide—She Runs Upon the Rebel Ram Merrimac.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Misfortunes, it is said, never come singly. This certainly is true respecting the old Bay Line Company, of Baltimore, whose steamers in years past have traversed the usually placid waters of Chesapeake Bay without serious accidents, save the single instance of destruction by fire of the steamer *North Carolina* in 1857. But within the past ten days they have met with a chapter of disasters.

The mail steamer *Adelaide*, which left Norfolk last evening for Baltimore, with passengers, &c., run upon the wreck of the old rebel ram *Merrimac*, lying sunken three miles down the Elizabeth River. It was a clear moonlight night. The tide being low, she stuck fast, sustaining damage to her bow and causing her to leak badly. The steamer *Georgianna* shortly after came alongside and took off her passengers, and arrived in Baltimore about noon to-day.

This wreck of the *Merrimac*, on which several steamers and sailing vessels have struck since the war, in foggy weather, lays northward by north a quarter of a mile distant from Lambert's Point Buoy. A contract was entered into by the Government, some months ago, to remove the hulk, but the parties, from some unexplained reason, failed to accomplish it.

The mail steamer *George Leary*, on her last trip to Baltimore, collided with the schooner *Vanquish*, of Baltimore, carrying away her bowsprit, but causing no other material damage. The *Leary* sustained no injuries. This line has always been the favorite with the traveling public, and these unavoidable accidents which have occurred will not, it is presumed, interfere with the patronage hitherto enjoyed. The *Adelaide* will have to repair here. The disabled steamer *Kelso* leaves for Baltimore to-night in tow of steamer *Thomas Morgan*.

The schooner *James Wyman*, Capt. WILSON, which was blown off during a gale while lying by the wreck of the ship *Kate Dyer*, ashore at Fire Island, has arrived here for a harbor.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Proposed Visit of Congressmen—District Court Matters—The Susquehanna.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The report that many Senators and Representatives propose to spend the holidays in New-Orleans and other Southern cities, is received with much satisfaction. It is hoped that they will mingle with men of all classes and opinions, look and listen without prejudice.

The District Courts in the interior of the State have mostly closed their Fall terms. They have had a great deal of criminal business. It is generally remarked that the freedmen have come off more cheaply than the whites.

A gentleman who lately moved into St. Landry Parish, from South Carolina, was accompanied by twenty of his former slaves, who refused to part from him.

The United States steamship *Susquehanna* is expected at the mouth of the river to-night.

Gen. SHERIDAN has sent a dispatch-boat to bring Minister CAMPBELL, Gen. SHERMAN and their suites to this city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The House rejected the Constitutional Amendment known as Howards, by 93 yeas to 10 nays. The nays were Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Garrett, Hinnant, Jenkins of Gaston, Jordon, Scoggin, Teague and Wilson, of Forsyth.

The Senate rejected the Amendment by a vote of 44 yeas to 1 nay, HARRIS, of Rutherford, favoring the Amendment.

The Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—P. M.

The fire which broke out on BRYCE'S wharf at 10 o'clock this morning was not extinguished until the counting-rooms of Messrs. MOORE & Co., T. S. and T. J. BUDD, as also the factory, were entirely destroyed.

The property is understood to be fully insured.

GEORGIA.

The Stay Law Passed over the Governor's Veto—Information not Wanted as to Terms of Reconstruction.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Both Houses passed the Stay Law over the Governor's veto.

The Senate tabled, by a very heavy vote, memorials and resolutions introduced to appoint commissioners to visit Washington, and see on what terms Congress would allow a complete restoration of the South.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Death from the Explosion of the Kelso.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

C. W. NIXON, of Edenton, N. C., died at the hospital at Norfolk, yesterday, from injuries received by the explosion of the steam drum of the steamer *Kelso*. This makes six deaths. All the other injured are recovering.

BALTIMORE.

Arrival of the Passengers of the Steamer Adelaide.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamer *Georgiana*, of the Norfolk Line, arrived here this afternoon with the passengers of the steamer *Adelaide*, which met with an accident last evening while on her way down Elizabeth River by striking the wreck of the rebel steamer *Merrimac*.

The weather still cold; ice forming rapidly.

Fatal Lamp Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

An explosion of a coal-oil lamp occurred at Mount Clare Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where workmen were engaged repairing cars used for the shipment of coal-oil. One man, named ROBERT MCILWAINE, was instantly killed, and another, FRANCIS THOMPSON, shockingly burned.

CONNECTICUT.

Corner Stone Laid—Lecture Before the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The corner stone of Brownson Hall, the new edifice of the Episcopal Academy of the State of Connecticut, at Cheshire, was laid to-day with religious and Masonic cermonies. The corner stone was laid by Grand Master ELI G. QUINTARD, of this city. The address was delivered by Rev. Dr. BRAIDSLEY, of St. Thomas Church, New-Haven.

This evening Prof. W. H. BREWER, of the Yale Scientific School, delivered an interesting lecture upon the mines and mining of California, before the Merchants' Exchange of this city.

COLORADO.

The Legislature Favorable to a State Government.

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Colorado Legislature organized yesterday.

The majority favor State admission, notwithstanding the opposition of Gov. CUMMINGS.

Three Persons Drowned in Delaware Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

THOMAS COLE, an Englishman, ROBERT CAMLESS, of Cedarville, Md., and CHAS. STACKHOUSE, of Philadelphia, three of the crew of the schooner *Thomas Lumbard*, were drowned in the Delaware Bay on Tuesday, off Bombay Hook, by the vessel capsizing in a puff of wind. The schooner was engaged in the oyster trade. Loss $5,000.

The Accident to the Steamer Emperor.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamer *Emperor* is very badly damaged, her stern resting on the dam and her bow in ten feet of water. She is insured in Cincinnati for $25,000.

Fight with the Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A private letter just received from Arizona says hard fighting is said to have taken place near Fort Mohave, and the soldiers were compelled to use artillery, which made great havoc in the Indian ranks.

Heavy Fall of Snow.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

It has been snowing here most of the day.

The train from Rome, due here this morning, was five hours behind time on account of the snow.

At Pulaski and vicinity the snow is over two feet deep. No snow of consequence has fallen on the Oswego and Syracuse road.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Major LATHROP has been appointed United States Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, *vice* Major DOUBLEDAY, resigned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War—Inactivity of the Allies—Discord Among them.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866.

The Brazilian transport steamer *Guara* was the first arrival we had here from Montevideo after the American mail left; she brought dates from the seat of war to the 19th ult. All was then in perfect quiet in front. A movement had been made by the Paraguayans on the 14th, apparently with the intention of reconquering Curuzu, taken by the Allies some time ago. The Brazilians, under Baron PORTO ALEGRE, who now hold that position, prepared themselves to stand the shock, but it came not, and the Paraguayans contented themselves with digging trenches and placing a few pieces of artillery in position in a little place named Curupa, about one and a half miles from Curuzu. With these guns they opened a fierce cannonade on PORTO ALEGRE on the morning of the 18th, without doing him much injury, however; but now that they have succeeded in getting nearer to him than they were at Curupaity, if they should change their artillery for guns of heavier calibre, the Baron may find himself in a tight place before long.

Another arrival, that of the regular English packet, three days since, with dates from Corrientes to the 26th ult., confirms the above, which was contradicted at first. After the cannonade of the 18th, nothing else had been done on either side, with the exception of another feint by the Paraguayans against the lines in front of Tuyuty.

Three months ago it was generally supposed that the army was going into rapid and decisive operations, for it was then receiving its means of transportation, and the Second Corps of the Brazilian army had just joined, to take part in the same scene of action.

It must be confessed now that this was a double illusion. The army received everything it needed, if not in such abundance as demanded, at least enough to enable the allies, with some little work, to have boldly gone through the Paraguayan Territory as far as Asuncion.

The deception, however, consisted in the means of transportation and a small reinforcement not being the only want of the Allies; they should have increased then their power in proportion to the efforts that their enemy employed in rendering his defence more irresistible, even at that time, it was already very vigorous. Three months ensued, from June to September, during which no movement was made. LOPEZ, in the meantime, profited by this respite, and improved the precious time in multiplying his works of defence, and in imparting to those already constructed, the character of powerful fortifications. What could, under such circumstances, be expected as the necessary consequence of the loss of so much time? Why, that which has taken place, the serious reverse at Tuguty; the heavy loss in the capture of Curuzei, and last, but not least, the total failure before Curupaity, and the reduction of the allied army by nearly one-fourth. So much for the Allies; and now for the advantages gained by LOPEZ during the same time. There is no doubt that, previous to this war the military strength of Paraquay was far inferior to its natural resources. The inhabitants have always been distinguished as quiet and inoffensive, and extremely obedient; but the present war has called forth a warlike disposition, which is enhanced by the studied care of President LOPEZ to inculcate among his people the fixed belief that the humblest Paraguayan is more than a match for any foreigner, and that, sooner or later, Paraguay is destined to subdue South America. It must be borne in mind that the institutions and Government of that Republic are calculated in an extraordinary manner to foster this spirit, and eventually turn it in a permanent manner to national elevation.

The tedious march of this campaign is fast converting this country of peasants into a nation of warriors, and the longer it lasts, the more durable the change. Each month longer that this war lasts Paraguay is rising in importance before the world, and a country impelled in such a way to elevation will soon attain a preponderance against its neighbors.

It would be well for the future tranquillity of this portion of the American continent, if the allies could view LOPEZ and his people in their true light, and put an immediate end to this war in one way or another, instead of quarreling among themselves as they have been doing of late, accusing each other of faults that are common to both.

The Government here is doing all in its power for carrying on the war energetically, but recruits only appear in very small numbers. Six hundred men more were sent South last week, and ammunition, especially heavy projectiles for the fleet, is now being shipped on board three transports.

Notwithstanding the great confidence and hopes placed in the new commander, Marquis DE CAXIAS, I am convinced that he will not be ready for important work before February next.

Will the triple alliance endure until then? It is very doubtful, to say the least, and particularly so now that the Argentine Confederacy is threatened on its northern border by 6,000 Bolivians, with their President, MELGAREJO, as leader.

It is said by some that MELGAREJO only brings his army as a corps of observation, by others that his intention is to invade and take possession of four Argentine Provinces in the northwestern frontier, if President MITRE does not break his alliance with Brazil very soon. This *imbroglio* will have been caused solely by the want of harmony among the commanders, the principal origin of this inexcusable dilatoriness.

The American Ambassador to Paraguay succeeded at last in obtaining permission to ascend the river in the gunboat *Shamokin* to Asuncion, which he did on the 24th ult.

A very violent storm fell on the city and port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th ult., destroying many lives, and property to a large amount. The weather has also been very rough on this coast, compelling most of the steamers between this port and Montevideo to put in in distress at intermediate ports.

Of local and provincial news there is nothing that can interest your readers.

The crew of the English bark *Simon Hobley* was landed here a few days ago from the American ship *Star of the Union*, with which she had been in collision off Cape Horn at the beginning of last month, which occasioned her loss.

Mercantile transactions are lively, and there is every hope of a far better Summer season than the last one. Gold at five per cent. B.

Seizure of Distilleries.

A large number of seizures of distilleries have been made within the last few days in this City, for alleged evasion of the Revenue Laws. The following is a list of the seizures made public up to the present time:

AUGUST STRUCK, No. 357 West Twenty-sixth-street.
JAMES HARVEY, No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street.
ADAM KLINE, No. 201 East Twenty-fifth-street.
ADOLPH BIRNBAUM, No. 541 East Thirteenth-street.
E. C. DRAKE, No. 33 Abattoir-place.
PHILLIP REILLY, No. 26 Abattoir-place.
GIRARD EIKOFF, No. 426 West Thirty-sixth-street.

WM. RICHARDS, Special Agent of the Treasury Department is here upon business connected with the distillery business; and Special Agent J. C. HORTON has taken a very active part in the detection of the frauds.

Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH says: Of the WHEELER & WILSON machine we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one eight years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of women. Its song should be

Click! click! click!
While the cock crows loud and free
And click! click! click!
Is a merry sound to me.

With bodice trim and neat
I seam, and gusset, and band,
With my dainty-slippered feet
And a small, white fingered hand.

Stitch to the click of the steel,
And never an aching head
While I turn the gliding wheel
With the gleaming silver thread.

Oh woman! no more a slave
To seam, and gusset, and band,
Shall beautiful grow and brave
In the light of our happy land.

[*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Card to the Public.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree the officers and managers of "The Home" have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank, and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. DAVIS, Agent of the institution, indorsed by us.

A Committee consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee purchase all the articles to be presented, and a Committee composed of Major-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Major-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; William Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., counsellor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

The foregoing card is published with our sanction,

Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. J. S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of Gen. Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat, value $1,200, will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.—*Communicated.*

A Marvel of Simplicity and Perfection.

Five Years Without Breaking a Needle.

Mrs. H. B. DECKER, of Jersey City, writes: "I have used one of your Elliptic Sewing-machines constantly over five years, on every kind of work, *without even breaking a needle or paying a dollar for repairs*, and I consider it a marvel of simplicity and perfection."—*Express.*

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, of New-York, says: "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine, of which there has been a portion of the time two in my house at work, to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Put a Candle in a Hollow Turnip, and it will bear about the same relation to the glorious sun as the ill-smelling mockeries of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS bear to that inestimable national perfume.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant"—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

T. B. Bynner,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

Ladies, Christmas is Coming.—If you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment Second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Children's Furs for Holiday Presents, single or in sets. A great variety selling off at reduced prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, *at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

BIRTHS.

COSGROVE.—On Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. JOHN COSGROVE of a son.

MARRIED.

ELY—DICKINSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of Judge Vanderbilt, Flatbush-av., Flatbush, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, GRISWOLD L. ELY to JENNIE, eldest daughter of Henry Dickinson.

FAIRCHILD—PARKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at St. James' Church, Yorkville, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hoyt, JOHN G. FAIRCHILD to HARRIET L., daughter of John C. Parker, Esq., all of this City.

FERDON—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Gordon, JAMES H. FERDON, of Greenhill, N. J., to HATTIE L., only daughter of Alex. Davis, Esq., of this City.

HAYS—LAUDERBACK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., JACOB HAYS to MARY JANE, daughter of David Lauderback, Esq., all of this City.

LAWRENCE—SPEAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. R. S. Foster, Mr. GEORGE W. LAWRENCE to Miss ELEANOR SPEAIGHT.

STEPHENS—SUTTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, EDWARD STEPHENS to ANNIE M., daughter of Cornelius K. Sutton, of this City.

VAN INGEN—MCLANE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, EDWARD H. VAN INGEN to MARY L. MCLANE.

VATABLE—SCHWARZWAELDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S. J., AUGUSTE VATABLE to MATILDA C., daughter of C. Schwarzwaelder, Esq., all of this City.

WHYTE—HALLETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., Mr. W. E. WHYTE, of West Pittston, Penn., to Mrs. B. M. HALLETT, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ABBOT.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, EDWIN ABIEL, son of Edwin C. and Susan R. Abbot, aged 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 222 South 1st-st.

BIRMINGHAM.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 3, JOHN J. BIRMINGHAM, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Sunday, the 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, suddenly, MARY A., wife of C. B. Cornell, daughter of the late W. J. Morgan.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 East 21st-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, also the members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. A. M.

FRANKEL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, LIZZIE, wife of Adolph Frankel, and daughter of the late Benedict Joseph, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral will take place Friday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 167 West 17th-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, JESSIE CAIRNS, widow of David Henderson, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 64 East 31st-st.

HUNT.—Suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, FRANCES P., beloved wife of Seth B. Hunt, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 35 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM HOWATT, infant son of Charles D. H. and Virginia L. Martin, aged 4 months.

MCCARTHY.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, CHARLES MCCARTHY, engineer, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

PIERSON.—On Monday, Dec. 10, AMANDA PIERSON, widow of the late Edwin Pierson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) from Rev. A. E. Kittridge's Church, in 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., at 11 o'clock A. M.

RUTHERFORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Metropolitan Hotel, HELEN, daughter of James and Margaret V. Rutherford.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Carriages will leave the Metropolitan Hotel at 12:45 P. M. to convey friends to the Church.

ROCKWELL.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Dec. 13, suddenly, CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, aged 67 years.

Remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

SELMES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, MARY LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Reeves E. and Mary E. Selmes, aged 2 years and 9 months. Also, on the same morning, REEVES ELBERT, only son of the same, aged 3 months.

TOMKINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, JANE, wife of Chas. M. Tomkins, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of George Washington Lodge No. 285, F. A. M., and Amity Chapter, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 14th, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, Stockton-st., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn. Myrtle-av. cars pass the door.

WHITON.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, ELLEN, wife of Frederic L. Whiton, of Brooklyn.

The remains will be brought on for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1866. }

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lee Moses, the Consul of the United States at Brunai, Borneo, of the death, on the 22d of May last, at that place, of Mr. THOMAS BRADLEY HARRIS, of New-York City; connected with the "American Trading Company of Borneo."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE.

And an endless variety of "BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE PARIS,

GAMES, TOYS,

&c., &c., &c., IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by

J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
manufactured by
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
WILL BE OFFERED
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

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Nos. 36,269 98,813 98,814 102,542

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $500 each.

Nos. 35,275 35,276 35,277 25,278 35,279 35,280 35,281
Nos. 35,282

Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.

Nos. 9,662 9,663 9,664

Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.

Nos. 7,224 7,278 7,279 7,280 7,281 7,282 6,911
Nos. 2,618

Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.

Nos. 17,404 18,328 18,339 18,340 18,234

7-30 per cent. Bonds.

Nos. 1,782 1,783, $5,000 each. No. 11,474, $1,000.

No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 11th December, 1866.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
3D-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST. }

INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.

ROBINSON & COX,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

MARINE RISKS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:

JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSON.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. }

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

DEC. 3, 1866.

Schedules of (30) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN. } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

December 4, 1866.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

FOR SALE—PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENville Railroad Company second mortgage bonds. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

PARTIES HAVING BILLS TO BE COLLECTED should leave them with DAVID A. RITTER, Collection Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st. Good references.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st day of January, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 19th December.

The transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and open on the morning of the 22d January, 1867.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY,
AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank.

Transfer books will close 20th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors.

WM. RICHARDSON, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPERS.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IS PUBLISHED in the NEW-YORK SUN. Price two cents.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10, 1866. }

Will be sold, at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, south side of Basin,) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., the splendid side-wheel steamer, CITY OF ALBANY, rebuilt in 1864, of — tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Also, the steamtug ISLANDER, of — tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold 7 feet, and 17-inch cylinder. Both vessels of light draft, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.

A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22,095 pounds chain-cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.

Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale. Inquiries respecting the sale may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

The above steamers will be offered for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Buildings, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT ON EAST 14TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., and adjoining the Academy of Music; size, 116 feet by 122 feet 6 inches, and known as the University College property.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.

SNELLING & ADAMS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 910 Broadway, New-York, offer their services to their friends and the public generally, in the above line of trade.

Orders and consignments, in every department of the business, respectfully solicited.

REFERENCES:

Isaac T. Smith, Esq., President Metropolitan Savings Bank, No. 1 3d-av.
Geo. P. Putnam & Son, Publishers, No. 661 Broadway.
Henry E. Clark, Esq., Clark, West & Co., Importers, No. 460 Broome-st.
Hon. James Wadsworth, Merchant, No. 61 Cedar-st.
B. G. Bloss, Esq., Vice-President Life Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.
S. A. Stowell, Esq., Gaston & Stowell, Boots and Shoes, No. 27 Warren-st.
John Todd, Esq., Dry Goods, No. 88 Hudson-st.

H. H. SNELLING,
CHAS. H. ADAMS. SNELLING & ADAMS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.—Comprising telescopes, surveyor's compasses, with ball and socket; joint levels, old English theodolite, achromatic microscopes, with movable stage, &c.; sextant, made by Davenport; brass alarms, sun-dials, tripods, condrometer, leveling instruments, brass scales, spy-glasses, thermometers, drawing instruments, engine models, &c.

ALSO,

A superior chronometer, made by M. J. Tobias.

ALSO,

For account of whom it may concern, about 50 ship compasses.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1869, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1869, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 7½ o'clock, at the above galleries, by order of M. Knoedler, (Goupil & Co., of Paris,) a large and valuable collection of OIL-PAINTINGS, most of which have just arrived from Europe. Among other celebrated artists are the following:

Meissonier,

Plassan,	Merle,	Chavet,	Fichel,
Castan,	Aufray,	Coomans,	Dargelas,
Fauvelet,	Beranger.	Barron,	De Jonghe,

DUSSELDORF SCHOOL.

Achenbach,	Carl Hubner,	Littschaner,
Schlessinger,	Buetler,	Webb,
Prof. Gude,	W. Meyer,	Lot and others.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

James M. Hart,	Casilear,	Coleman,
Bellowes,	W. H. Beard,	Hennesy,
W. T. Richards,	Geo. Janese,	Irving,

and others of equal celebrity. They will be on exhibition free, as above, on and after TUESDAY, 11th inst., until the evenings of sale, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON HOWARD, BROOME, SHERIFF, 20TH, 34TH, 35TH, 45TH, 47TH AND 87TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. R. Morgan, Esq., executor of John B. Scoles, deceased, the following-described property, viz.:

HOWARD-ST.—2 Houses and lots, Nos. 13 and 15, 25x100 each.
BROOME-ST.—House and lot, No. 426, 25x109.
SHERIFF-ST.—House and lot, No. 89, 25x100.
WEST 34TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 442, 20x93.9.
WEST 35TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 414, 25x98.9.
WEST 45TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 284, 25x100.4.
WEST 47TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 226, 16.5x100.5.
EAST 87TH-ST.—House and lot, north side, 115 feet east of 3d-av., 25x about 137.
WEST 20TH-ST.—House and lease of lot, No. 193, 25x91.11.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 14, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
4 casks Prunes.
87 bags African Peanuts.
50 barrels Currants.
10 cases Citron.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

BY THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Friday.) Continuation sale of Elegant Fancy Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, &c.

Catalogues now ready, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—BY ORDER OF Chief of Ordnance, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st., by J. H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, two yoke oxen.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Brevet Col. Com.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, Dec. 17, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

25,000 pounds of good clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO. Three-quarters in half-boxes and one-quarter in quarter-boxes, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, salt and tobacco must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour, salt and tobacco will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend. 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by John B. Terry, dated Dec. 1, 1866, payable one month after date, to the order of Wm. J. Harlan, and indorsed by him, for the sum of $995 60, payable at the First National Bank of Williamsburgh: also, a check drawn by Wm. J. Harlan, dated Dec. 4, 1866, on the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, payable to the order of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., for $15. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

PRICES REDUCED.

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,

No. 779 Broadway,

Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,

KID AND WINTER GLOVES,

(Great variety,)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WOOL AND MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,

SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

ROBE DE CHAMBRES,

CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.

TABLE CLOTHS

AND

NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

BUYERS TAKE NOTICE.

But a small portion of my stock having been slightly damaged by the late fire in Canal-st., I am now prepared to offer, and continue to do so,

WHITE BLANKETS,
OF ALL SIZES, KIND AND QUALITY,

from the finest to the most common, and from the large 13-4 to the finest cradle size.

Also, a large lot bought at the auction SALE ON THURSDAY AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

BY THE CASE, PAIR OR BALE.

Our motto is QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFIT.

COLORED BLANKETS, in every variety, from the large U. S. Blanket to the smallest size, suitable for either horse or family use.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Bound Horse Blankets, $3, $3 25 and $3 50 each.

Also, medium and fine quality

MATTRESSES.

BEST PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES.

Also, COMMON HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, SEA-GRASS, MOSS MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, &c.

FEATHER PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BEDS, &c.

COMFORTABLES, BEDDING, FEATHERS BY THE BAG, QUILTS, NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASK, TOWELS, &c.

Fine assortment of PRINTED, EMBROIDERED VICTORIA and EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

IRON FURNITURE, &c.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.

In consequence of the immense decline in the prices of CLOTHS,

we are now prepared to offer the ladies

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF CLOAKS,

at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.

ALSO,

A SUPERB SELECTION OF FURS,

at less than manufacturers' prices, to close out the stock.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now offering

PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, BASQUES AND PALETOTS at $10 each, recently sold for $15 and $20.

Also the same at $12 each, recently sold for $20.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

REAL LACE SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS AND BALL DRESSES

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.—FRENCH JUPONS, embroidered and lace-trimmed; EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS; LINEN AND COTTON CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, PANTALETS, &c. CHILDREN'S TRIMMED AND QUILTED CLOAKS, INFANTS' CAPS, BONNETS, &c.,

at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail.

Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings.

No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

H. O'FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST 8TH-AV.—Carpets and furniture. The largest and best selected stock of the above goods in the City, for cash. Super power loom ingrains 9s. to 10s.; old price $1 80 to $1 90; oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide; 10,000 pairs blankets. The above stock is 33 per cent. less than last month's prices, and will be sold regardless of cost.

All goods warranted.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—IT being near the close of the season, for fifteen days we will retail our large stock of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, &c., at wholesale prices. KEEFER, KNOX, ARMS & CO., No. 20 Murray-st., and No. 22 Park-place.

FURS.

FURS,

FURS,

FURS.

CHOICE SETS,
IN SABLE,
MINK,
ROYAL ERMINE,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices.

BURKE, No. 469 Broadway and No. 126 Fulton-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

We offer at retail, for the next thirty days, our large and desirable stock of ladies' and gents' fancy furs and robes, at wholesale prices.

The only place in New-York City where you can buy Gay's Excelsior Fur Cuff Muffs.

KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEC. 14, 1866. No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AT HALF PRICE.—Jockey hats and furs half price. Children's and ladies' furs warranted half price sold for in any house on Broadway. Bonnet materials.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 577 Broadway.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESSmaking and millinery establishment, No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

DENTISTRY.

PROFESSIONAL LIBERALITY.—THE New-York College of Dentistry has now opened its infirmary and laboratory to the public, on 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Operations are performed on the mouth, and artificial teeth inserted, under the direction of experienced dentists, without charge. Those who need the services of a dentist, and cannot afford to pay for them, are invited to this institution.

ELEAZAR PARMLY,
J. SMITH DODGE,
WM. H. DWINELLE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

"THE CHARITY PATIENT,"

ROGERS' NEWEST GROUP,

NOW READY.

Also,

"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL."
"TAKING THE OATH."
"THE WOUNDED SCOUT."
"ONE MORE SHOT."
"THE BUSHWHACKER."
"THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER."
"THE COUNTRY POST-OFFICE."
"UNION REFUGEES."
"THE HOME GUARD."

$15 each.

"MAIL DAY." $10.
"THE PICKET GUARD."
"SHARP SHOOTERS."
"THE TOWN PUMP."
"CHECKER PLAYERS."
"MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE COOK."
"THE CAMP FIRE."
"THE SLAVE SALE."
"VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER."
"THE CARD PLAYERS."

$6 each.

NO CHARGES MADE FOR PACKING.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,

No. 749 Broadway.

NO. 122 6TH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS, DOLLS,

the greatest variety in the City.

Fine wax dolls for 18c. to $5; also China, indestructible rubber and Parian marble doll heads equally low; ladies' work boxes 50c. and upward; games for children and fine fancy goods cheap.

Also good umbrellas for $1 and upward, fine silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas and parasols of our own manufacture, very cheap.

Call and examine for yourself at

E. H. MILLINGTON'S,

No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF RICH GOODS, Much under regular prices. All about purchasing should call. Splendid line Ladies and Gents Dressing Cases, $3 to $15. Large lots Carved Walnut Brackets, Etegeres, very low. Paper mache Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, &c. Bronze and other Ink Stands, Thermometers, Vases, Watch Stands. Great Bargains in Woolen Goods and Housekeeping Goods. Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 25, all colors; equal to any imported.

RONALDSON & MEARES, cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st. and 121 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

5,000 DOLLS,

and toys of every description,

WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS,
AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CURROCOMICO.

No. 206 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Morocco and Russian Leather Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags, Dressing-cases, Children's Doll Trunks, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, cor. Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. JEROME, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, is now located at No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at Mme. Ross' office. Her success in Philadelphia has been astonishing. Call and see.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as excellent cook, baker of bread, biscuits, &c., &c.; would assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork and assist in the washing or waiting; can sew, &c., &c.; both will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups, and all family cooking; also making butter; no objection to the City or country; two years' references. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant in a private family as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or would take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a young girl who is a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the umbrella store, No. 318 3d-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived seven years with one family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; capable of taking entire charge of the marketing; best of reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; second floor, front room. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children; the best of City reference; also one to do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 168 West 30th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COUPLE OF good girls, separate or together; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress and laundress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, with unexceptionable City reference, as chambermaid and seamstress; would not object being waitress, having many years' experience. Apply at No. 77 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 806 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF refinement and education, as housekeeper in a small family. Address, for two days, Mrs. GODFREY, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference will be given. Call at No. 653 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, with excellent City recommendations, to do general housework in a respectable family. Inquire at No. 14 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of soups, game, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 30th-st. Has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands the European and American modes of cooking. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY an experienced young woman; is thoroughly competent; can do fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Address No. 169 West 4th-st., top floor; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook. Call at No. 398 4th-av., near 28th-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or general housemaid. Apply to-day at present place, No. 45 West 31st-st., from 10 to 4.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING school for two years, wishes a situation as copyist. Address S. J. C., Post-office Box No. 5,435.

A LADY WOULD LIKE COPYING TO do at her own residence. Address Mrs. S. G., Station D.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS.

A gentleman, who has spent the last 25 years in Texas and other Southern States, and who has the acquaintance and confidence of many in the mercantile and planting community, is desirous of employment either active or sedentary, whereby he can make himself useful. Those wishing to open a correspondence with him can address S. C., No. 1,340 Marshall-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYment in any capacity where he can make his services useful; can write a good hand and smart at figures; understands the care of horses and cattle; can be well recommended; is not afraid of work. Address F. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Address M. C. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 1,309 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as waiter and coachman in a private family; is willing to make himself useful in any way; City reference given. Call at or address, for two days, JAMES ALLEN, No. 408 6th-av., near 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-class reference from his employer. Address T. C. Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man; understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver; can milk cows; would be a useful man for his employer; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING THE services of a good coachman and gardener, with first-class City reference from last employer, can find such a one by calling or addressing ALFRED, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

TO PRINTERS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a pressman of nine years' experience at book, job and newspaper work. Address P. L., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY experienced in the manufacture of Jellies, Preserves, Syrups, &c., to come to Philadelphia, where a steady situation is offered in an establishment to a reliable person; none but men of the best experience and ability need apply. Address L. & F., Box No. 1519 Philadelphia Post-office, stating qualifications, references, age and amount of salary required.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEful about the house, milk the cows and tend to the garden; he must understand gardening and the care of trees and flowers. To a competent person, steady employment, Summer and Winter, and good wages will be given; also his expenses paid West. Address E. SMITH, Forester, Sanilac County, Mich.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERstands driving in the city; also, a young man to wait on table in a private boarding-house. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—ONE WHO perfectly understands cooking and the charge of a house, and who can bring the highest references as to character. Apply in the morning, at 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age. Apply at the UNION HAT ASSOCIATION, French's Hotel, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.—An old-established house, newly organized on a more extensive scale, will make liberal arrangements with two active salesmen, who can positively control a large trade of their own. None others need answer. Address Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE INSTITUTRICE, VENANT d'arriver de Paris, désire se placer dans une bonne famille pour enseigner la langue Française à de jeunes enfants. S'adresser pour les renseignements chez, Messrs. PAILLARD ET CIE, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to buy the stock and lease of a valuable store-house, and continue the business in an old-established corner store, in a large and flourishing place, 1½ hours from New-York; the business is fine groceries and china, glass and crockery ware; any other articles could be added; the stand is a valuable one, and is not excelled; rent low. The advertiser owns and has occupied the store for over 30 years, and wishes to retire. None but parties with good references will be treated with. Stock at present low. Inquire of C. A. SMITH, Esq., No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—NICELY FITted up and doing a good business, which can be greatly increased. Price $3,000 cash. For further particulars apply to Mr. C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL HUNT'S HOOSIER FODDER CUTTER; the best cutter in the world. A good chance to make money. Call on H. STEVENS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK....Capt. Thomson...SATURDAY..Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....Capt. Prowse....SATURDAY..Dec. 22
HELVITIA....Capt. Thompson..SATURDAY..Dec. 29
ENGLAND....Capt. Grace......SATURDAY..Jan. 5

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.......Lemarie.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.........$135 | Second cabin.........$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely

ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon...........$100 | Lower Saloon...........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europ
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Dec. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Jan. 5.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Feb. 16.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails.........SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails.........SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails.........SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
KANGAROO.........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....Dec. 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London...... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris...... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Dec. 22.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.........Dec. 31 | MONDAY.........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.......Greene.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20
MORRO CASTLE.......Adams.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.......Greene.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.......Barton.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,

Capt. Van Sice, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. Breaker,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.

DEC. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jerry W. Smith, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. Behm.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per schooner SUGWASSA, which vessel was lost on Hatteras, Oct. 29, 1866, will please present their bills of lading and invoices at the office of the undersigned. LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. —A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,651 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seat and City residence, on the outer end of New-York Island, with 400 feet of Hudson River front, for sale, with immediate possession. Price $75,000—$40,000 to remain on bond and mortgage for four years, and balance will be taken in a good stock of ready-made clothing, at wholesale prices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class brown-stone high-stoop house, situated between 5th and Madison avs., fitted with every improvement and with perpetual right to side lights; will be sold with or without the furniture, and possession given in February if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.
J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

S. W. BENEDICT, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., has for sale, to lease and exchange good business property, and first and second class dwelling-houses in this City and vicinity. Also money to loan on real estate. Real estate owners are solicited to place on his books any property they may wish to sell or lease.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE— Valuable property on Bowery, extending through to Elizabeth-st., being 26 feet on Bowery and 45 feet on Elizabeth-st., by 170 feet deep, with buildings.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, with extensive frontage on the Hudson River, at Fishkill; house and outbuildings first-class; 50 acres; location healthy and unexceptionable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INSTITUTION, A FINE FARM three miles from Hastings; about 185 acres, well located, 4½ miles from Yonkers, 20 miles from City; buildings poor. Price $40,000; part on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 96 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES IN New-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality, good buildings, orchards, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 196 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet; in best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS ON UNION-SQUARE—14th-st., between Broadway and University-place—an elegant property, running through to 13th-st., 206 feet deep. For terms and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR TO LET of a very nice front and back parlor, with bedrooms; $75 per month for two persons. No. 174 9th-st., near the Cooper Institute.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately. Rare chance.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH SIX ROOMS IN NOS. 143 and 145 East 83d-st.; rent $20 to $22. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 38th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

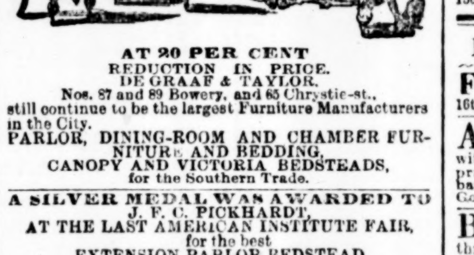
TO LET—DESKROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8 FIRST floor No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—FROM 10,000 to 15,000 square feet in one or two rooms, two rooms of about 125 feet by 50 feet prepared with from 15 to 25 horse power for a clean, light business. The rooms must be clean, well lighted, from 10 to 13 feet high, and in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box 1,415

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON WANTED—With a few acres of ground, either to lease or buy, with possession early. Address Box No. 6,216 New-York City Post-office.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against HENRY WIBBEN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $462 90, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, for himself.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. n23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 22 Duane-st.
[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.]
d7-law6wF*

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 142 East 34th st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "*Patent Agraffe Arrangement*" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.

The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.

The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms,
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.

Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.—"SHOUT THE GLAD Tidings," H. Wilson, 75c.; "There Were Shepherds," Johnson, 50c.; "Hark the Herald Angels," Sprague, 40c; "Gloria in Excelsis," Wilson, 75c.; "Festival Te Deum," A. L. Mora, $1; Christmas Anthem, (easy,) Cluett, 30c.; "Christmas Hymn," (for children,) Hagen, 30c.; just published by S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, original price $475, for $275; overstrung bass, nearly new. Rosewood second-hand pianoforte, Lighte & Bradley makers, $180. Handsome pianoforte, $110. Several new pianofortes at manufacturers' prices. No. 2 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

W. A. M. DILLER, DEPUTY ORGANIST of Trinity Church, New-York, will receive a limited number of pupils for the organ and pianoforte. Address to care of Trinity Church, New-York, or Vanderbilt-av. or Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS," combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SUPERIOR music (piano) taught by a well-educated German lady at moderate terms. Address A. M., German Teacher, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A VERY LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED second story front room to let to two gentlemen, without board, at a moderate price, with a family strictly private; room contains a grate, gas, hot and cold water bath. Apply at No. 100 East 4th-st., for three days. Good reference required.

BOARD WANTED, WITH TWO OR three connecting rooms, by a gentleman, wife and three children of 3, 5 and 7 years; price not exceeding $180 per month. Address, stating price and all particulars, WILLIAMSON, Station A. Would furnish it inducement offered.

BOARDING.—MRS. J. FOWLER, NO. 49 NORTH Moore-st., corner of Hudson, has good accommodation for two or three more gentlemen; an excellent table and comforts of a home; references exchanged.

A LADY PROFESSIONAL TEACHER of music desires room and board where she may render services as vocal or instrumental teacher in part payment; best of references. Call or address HENRY TUCKER, No. 427 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, with and without board, furnished and unfurnished, to parties wanting. Also rooms for housekeeping. BOWE & CONKLIN, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room 7.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SMALL square room with board in a modern built house (fire, water and gas) in the upper part of the City. Address BOARDER, Box No. 2,330 Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM with small one adjoining with board in a first-class house; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor: also one large room on fourth floor for two gentlemen; excellent table. No. 156 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO let with board desirable rooms, single and double; also, a back parlor and extension.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an apartment for two persons on first floor; ample closets and pantries; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.......
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

THIS EVENING, Dec. 14, 1866,
will be presented for the second time in America, the great
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
translated from the French, in five acts, by Mr. L. R. Beneux, entitled
CENDRILLON,
now enjoying an unprecedented run at the Theatre du Chatelet, and which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE
AND
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Landy and R. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR N. GROSSI,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Prince Charming.....Miss Eliza Newton
Cendrillon.....Mrs. W. Gomersal
Urania de la Houspignolle.....Mrs. M. Wilkins
Javotte.....Miss S. Cole
Madelon.....Miss Alicia Mandeville
Luciola, Fairy of the Glow-worms.....Miss S. A. Hinckley
Oculi.....Miss Annie Yeamans
President of Cupid's Court.....Mrs. H. Bland
Aurora.....Miss Rosa St. Clair
Queen of the Sun.....Mlle. Ada Devere
Queen of the Night.....Miss Annie Kreuger
King Hariyburly XIX.....Mr. Mark Smith
Mons. de la Pinchonnere.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Jolicoco, Prime Minister.....Mr. W. Gomersal
Riquiqui.....Mr. F. Percy
Farhulas.....Mr. H. Bland
Maclon.....Mr. F. Chapman
Usher.....Mr. C. Newton
Marteau.....Mr. F. Williams

THE FIVE SENSES,
Misses Betty Pierce, Josie Smith, Lena Francis, Carrie Brown, Jennie Costello.
PRINCESSES OF THE ISLE OF FLOWERS,
Misses Louden, Diem, Segrino and Stanley.
PRINCESSES OF THE BUTTERFLY ISLES,
Misses Mary Stacey, Susy Brown, Belle Bogart and Miss Charles.
PRINCESSES OF THE CRYSTAL GROTTOES,
Misses Nettie Burke, Josie Steele, Carrie Brown and Lena Francis.
PRINCESSES OF VOLCANIC ISLES,
Misses Fitch, Henning, Slimm and Wrightman.

Officers of the Court, Huzzars, Amazons, Diamontines, Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Fire-Demons, Glow-Worms, The Court of Cupid, &c., by the Corps de Ballet and a host of auxiliaries.

For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.

GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, Dec. 15,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 14,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

From the hearty welcome extended to
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
since his return to the American stage, in the great character of
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
in Sir Walter Scott's highly dramatic romance,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
induces a repetition of this grand *Waverley* story.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
AS
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
in the picturesque dramatization emanating from the pen of Charles Dickens, Esq.,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
With new and beautiful music,
Entirely new and unique scenery,
Novel theatrical designs,
New and correct costumes of the period,
AND AN ENTIRE GRAND CAST.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

Same as at night, at 50 cents admission to all parts of the Theatre. Children 25 cents.

In elaborate preparation,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN,
and to be shortly produced.
In rehearsal,
THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

THE 5TH-AV. SKATING POND.

A. MACMILLAN, Manager,
5th-av., from 58th-st. to 59th-st.,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY, weather permitting, WITH A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SHEET OF ICE,
70,000 SQUARE FEET.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN.

A RESTAURANT, conducted by a well-known caterer, on the premises.

SKATE and CLOAK ROOMS connected with the establishment.

DODWORTH'S BAND
TO-DAY,
and EVERY DAY when the ice is strong enough for a multitude.
COVERED PLATFORMS FOR SPECTATORS WELL PROTECTED FROM THE WIND.

Season Tickets for sale at No. 575 Broadway, and at the gate.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE— The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE MATINEE—THE favorite of the series, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

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NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES— Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1849.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
THE PERFORMING ANIMALS IN THE ARENA
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
MR. MORTIMER WILLIAMS
will appear in his great specialty entitled
HALF-BUSHEL MEASURE JIG.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
Will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's original comic play in five acts, entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

With entirely new Park scenery, costumes, appointments and a cast of characters including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, W. H. NORTON, J. C. WILLIAMSON, POPE, LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss M. BARRETT, &c.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

After which, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is respectfully notified, that in consequence of the limited period of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement, and production of other novelties, Goldsmith's great Comedy entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
will be presented for the last time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17,
and Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite Comedy
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
for the last time on
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear for the first time in an entirely new and original character, in a new Comic Drama, produced for the first time in America, entitled
"OURS!"
written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., and presented with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS AND NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

THE BEAUTIFUL WAVERLEY ROMANCE in dramatic form, with elaborate scenery, new music and grand cast, for the OLYMPIC MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
The public is respectfully informed that the popular Illusionist,
M. HARTZ,
will re-open at the above Hall on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
with Wonders and Miracles of an extraordinary character.

Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

A Grand Sacred Concert will be given in
ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH,
East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING,
the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The following artists are engaged for the occasion:
Mlle. PLODOWSKA, Prima Donna, of high European and Mexican reputation.
Signor LIMBERTI, Tenore, of the Opera.
Signor BELLINI, Baritone, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
Signor PAOLICCHI, Basso, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
Signor ANTONIO MORA, Maestro.

A Grand Chorus of twelve from the Opera Troupe, who are kindly permitted by Mr. Maretzek to assist in the Concert.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR

STEINWAY HALL.

SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN

Will sing arietta from "Der Freischutz" and "Isolina," by STIGELLI.

Mr. CHANDON, from the Royal Opera, Stuttgart, will sing aria and song from the "Magic Flute." Mr. B. BOEKELMAN, the celebrated pianist, will play "Nocturne," by Chopin; "Swiss Melodies," by Raff Schiller; March, by Liszt.

The orchestra will perform a choice selection of
SACRED, CLASSIC AND POPULAR MUSIC.
THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

IRVING HALL.

THIRD MORNING CONCERT OF
Mr. JAMES N. WEHLI,
the great Pianist,
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
First appearance at these concerts of
Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Soprano;
Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone;
Mr. E. GUYON, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY.....Conductor
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Doors open at 10½; to begin at 11 o'clock.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. D. KENNEDY,
THE EMINENT SCOTTISH VOCALIST.
SECOND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Kennedy's programme for the evening will be as follows:

"A Man's a Man for a' that," "John Grumlie," "My Nannie's Awa," "Tak your Auld Cloak About Ye," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Macgregor's Gathering," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Bay of Biscay, O," "Johnny Cope," "The Land of the Leal," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace Bled."

Miss KENNEDY.....Pianist.

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the music-stores. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME.
WAKE UP, ABRAHAM.
CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL. FINEST QUARTETTE, &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

MRS. ANNA PAYNE, CONTRALTO,

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, AT IRVING HALL.

The following artists will assist Mrs. Payne: Mr. William S. Leggett, Tenor; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist; Mr. J. B. Posnanski, Violinist; Mr. George W. Colby, Conductor. Tickets $1. For sale at the Hall and of J. M. Reed, No. 361 4th-av.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,
in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 20TH INST. AT 5 P. M.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

N. B.—The annual sale of the pictures contributed by members of the fund will take place on FRIDAY, the 21st, at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........W. STUART.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
DIRECTOR.........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8.
Verdi's most celebrated opera
IL TROVATORE,
with its unapproachably great cast, including
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATI.
CONDUCTOR.........CARL BERGMANN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Only time at a matinee of Auber's brilliant opera
FRA DIAVOLO,
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL, FOSSATI.
Admission to the matinee to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
Tickets may be had at the usual places.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
First night of Herold's celebrated comic Opera,
ZAMPA;
or, THE MARBLE BRIDE,
with a most brilliant and complete cast.

SPECIAL.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that,
THURSDAY EVENING, 13th,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
presented with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments, as revived by Mr. Booth, and with a cast embracing
Mlle. METHUA-SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
and a powerful company.
SATURDAY, 15th,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
under the present direction, as
PESCARA,
in Shiel's celebrated play of
THE APOSTATE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 18,
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
RUY BLAS,
(First time this season,)
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Hour, 12½ o'clock.

Seats may now be secured for all these nights and for the matinee from 8 to 4 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, DEC. 14,
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
BROOKLYN
IN
TWO
of his
GRAND ROLES,
AS
THE STRANGER
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
TWO
CHARACTERS,
RUY BLAS
and
PETRUCHIO,
in
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19,
HOUR, 12½.

Terminating in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the towns on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to reach home in seasonable time.

Secure your seats.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.
The first time in New-York of the new Irish Drama,
CRAHORE NA BILHOGE.
Last night of the pantomime,
TOM-TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
The old favorite Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. Whalley in six characters.
Mr. J. W. Lingard as Roaring Ralph.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NADDIE.

GALATHEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1.
NADDIE, WILHEM, DE SURMONT, VERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
LE CAID—Boncousiglio, Laurentis, Aurèle.
TROMB AL CASAR—Laurentis, Edgard, Chol.
Tickets at Theatre, Nos. 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1866.
FIFTH APPEARANCE of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
in his great characters as SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH
and ARTHUR VON NORDEN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
upon which occasions
ALL THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS
of the New-York Circus will be brought forward.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the dashing and intrepid artiste,
MLLE. DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

KELLY	New Programme:	&	Carnival Dance,	LEON'S
KELLY	Persecuted Darkey,	&	Dundreary.	LEON'S
KELLY	African Polka,	&	Immense furore	LEON'S
KELLY	Country Relations,	&	created by	LEON'S
KELLY	Matrimony,	&	these popular	LEON'S
KELLY	Wake the Wake.	&	Minstrels.	LEON'S

THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE, OLYMPIC THEATRE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock. Fifty cents all parts of the house; children 25 cents.

GRAND FAIR
AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.

Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.

Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'oeil*. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.

Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.

Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.

The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

CLINTON HALL,

ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY
WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Now on exhibition for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School Fair at the New Assembly Rooms, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBItion of the very superior collection of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
contributed by prominent artists of the modern French school, including choice works by Gustave Doré, Diaz, Ziem, Baron, Escosura, Fauvelet, Theo Frère, Fichel, Carl Girardet, Lenfant de Metz, Jules Héreau, Lefevre, Lambinet, Marteims, Jules Noel, Pasini, Plassan, Patrois, Roybet, Troyon, Tissot, Veron, Vollon, and several others of equal merit.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Fine Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.
A. CADART,
President of the French Etching Club.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will open at the new City Assembly Rooms, on Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, with a promenade concert, to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Fair will continue through Friday and Saturday, from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M. A large number of articles suitable for Holiday Presents will be offered for sale. There will be exhibited a fine collection of paintings, including the celebrated "Annunciation," by Von Scheindel, kindly loaned by Le Grand Lockwood, Esq.

On SATURDAY at 2 P. M. there will be exercises by the children of the School.

GEO. W. MORGAN, ORGANIST OF Grace Church, has the honor to announce his Annual Concert, at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Dec 17, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by upward of twenty eminent artists and a portion of the celebrated Cecilian Choir, under direction of Dr. Cutler. Tickets, $1: for sale at the music and bookstores and ticket agencies. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; may be secured at Steinway's, where, also, holders of admission cards can have them exchanged for coupon tickets securing seats.

REMEMBER THE DESTITUTE ORPHANS OF THE COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.— The Fair of the Home for the Orphans of our Union Soldiers and Sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

Donations may be sent to
MRS. CHARLES P. DALY,
Acting President, No. 84 Clinton-place;
or to MRS. DAVID HOYT,
Secretary, No. 168 Henry-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-MORROW (SATurday) AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, entire, for the ladies and children.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

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Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION.— Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

such National Banks as had not complied with the conditions of the law requiring them to keep a reserve fund on hand. Adopted.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia was taken up at 12:45 o'clock.

The pending question was upon Mr. DIXON's amendment to insert as a qualifisation that no one who has not heretofore voted shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his name.

Mr. COWAN opposed this as an unwise qualification. It was but a mockery. He would favor such qualification as exacted a knowledge of the Constitution and laws. That would fit a man not only for voting, but for a seat on this floor; for he had heard men here who did not seem to know what an *ex post facto* law is. If he had a qualification to apply, it would be that no person should be admitted to this new privilege who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, for he had heard that there were negroes who sympathized with the rebels in the late war.

SPEECH OF MR FOSTER.

Mr. FOSTER differed very much from Mr. COWAN in his estimate of the value of reading and writing. He would think from Mr. COWAN's speech that he was fresh from reading "Much Ado about Nothing," and that he agreed with Mr. Justice DOGBERRY, that to be a well-formed man was the gift of fortune, but to read and write came by nature. He (Mr. FOSTER) thought it a safe proposition that a man who could neither read nor write was unfit to exercise the elective franchise. There were exceptions, but very few. It was a mistake to say that this idea of equalization came from Massachusetts. Connecticut in 1855 adopted a qualification that no person should be allowed to vote who was unable to read the Constitution or any section of the laws. This was copied by Massachusetts in 1857. In 1818 the State of Connecticut adopted a Constitution making the possession of a good moral character a condition of the exercise of the franchise. In 1855 it added the reading and writing qualification, and he thought this was a step in the right direction. He (Mr. FOSTER) was surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. WILSON, say that from 1789 to the present time we had suffered from ignorance. It was true that most of the men who inaugurated the rebellion were educated men, but most of them were lamentably ignorant of the character of Northern men, and their capacity to resist the effort at secession. The mass of the men who made up the rebel armies were ignorant and unlettered men. These were the men who kept up the war. Ignorance and depravity had done all the harm. He (FOSTER) was in favor of enlarged suffrage. The broader the basis of suffrage, the more stable the Government. He would let every person who was fit to vote do so. He voted yesterday for female suffrage, not because he believed the great mass of females would vote—that was not the question. He voted for female suffrage because he could see no reason for denying the right to any person who was fit to vote. To enlarge the suffrage was to increase the number of persons who would feel directly interested in the Government. But while he was in favor of enlarged suffrage, without reference to race, color or sex, he was not in favor of allowing grossly ignorant men, most of whom would be immoral, because ignorant, to exercise the right of suffrage. He did not believe that the interests of society would be safe without some test of intelligence. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) whether, if he were a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, he would vote for a man for United States Senator who could neither read nor write? Confirm a man for Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court who could neither read nor write? He supposed that no man would do that. He understood all Senators opposed to this amendment, to vote that a man need not be able to read or to write in order to be fit to vote. What was the ballot-box? It was the highest tribunal of the land. The decision of the Supreme Court could be reversed at the ballot-box—not directly, perhaps, but it could be done—and if an act of Congress were unwise or injudicious, it would be repealed at the ballot-box. It was proposed to allow men whow could neither read nor write to correct the mistakes of Congress. It seemed to him (FOSTER) absurd to say that a man who could not read nor write was not fit to sit in the Supreme Court, and yet to say that he was fit to sit in judgment upon the acts and decisions of the Supreme Court. He could not see what protection the ballot-box was to a man who could not read. As a general principle he submitted that there was no safety in ignorant suffrage. In conclusion Mr. FOSTER expressed the fear that the ballot in the hands of ignorant freedmen would be used by the very men against whom the friends of unqualified suffrage desired to protect them. He wished Mr. DIXON's amendment was stronger. He would be willing to move an amendment to it, that this qualification shall not apply to those who have served in the Union army. He thought it would be well, if practicable, to superadd to education a good moral character. He would vote for the bill if the pending amendment was adopted; without it he could not vote for it.

Mr. COWAN again took the floor, reiterating the views already expressed against the bill and amendment.

REMARKS OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN replied to the argument of Mr. COWAN that this was an *ex-post facto* law in the punishment it provided for rebels. There was a difference between absolute rights and conditional rights. A man's life could not be taken away without conviction for crime, but a Legislature could take away the right to vote at 21 and fix it at 30. The Senate would not vote for this bill as a punishment. It would give the right to vote to a reformed rebel. The nation had a right to insist upon loyalty as a qualification for suffrage. The people of the South would be forgiven as soon as they exhibited loyalty; but the people of the loyal States were inexorably in earnest in their determination to eradicate Slavery and disloyalty. Whenever the South acquiesced in terms embracing these conditions, the whole difficulty would be at an end. This law was not *ex-post facto*, for there was a law in the statute-book since 1790, declaring all who had given aid and comfort to the enemy, to be civilly dead. Practically, said Mr. F., this is a white man's Government; but I would like to see the men who could point to this fact asserted in the Constitution. If the black race was inferior, it was no reason why it should be oppressed by the superior race. It was asserted, that by giving the colored race the right to vote we were inducing distasteful associations between the races. This was but the echo of an old prejudice; there was no connection between the two. It did not follow that a man was socially your equal because he enjoyed with you the right to vote. Mr. F. contended for universal suffrage, and opposed the pending amendment. If suffrage was qualified there would be an inducement to keep the negro from learning to read and write, so as to keep him from the ballot. If it was universal the people would be driven to the education of the negro to make him an intelligent voter.

MR. WILSON REPLIES TO MR. FOSTER.

Mr. WILSON replied to the speech of Mr. FOSTER. He felt sorry Mr. FOSTER had advocated the pending amendment. While he (Mr. WILSON) was opposed to making reading and writing a test, he did believe that they were great aids to the voter. But if this amendment should prevail, the cause of education would be retarded in this district. The same bitter hostility to the colored race that had prevailed in this city would be continued and increased. If none but the colored men who could read and write were allowed to vote the enemy of the colored man would see to it that there were no opportunities given him to read or write. This amendment was a proposition to retard education. Let the suffrage be universal and it would be an incentive to education. He had heard a great deal said about impartial suffrage. It was a foolish idea which would result in hindering the education of the black man. He had heard it said that the Senate should restrict instead of enlarging suffrage. That idea was aristocratic, not democratic. If the negroes of Virginia got the right to vote you would find WISE and LETCHER attempting to prove that they had always been the friends of the negro. They would even make affidavits that they were related to him; that the same blood flowed in their veins that coursed through the veins of the black man. No doubt the Democrats would get a great many votes from the black men. If the Democrats treated them better than the Republicans did he hoped they would.

DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

Mr. HENDRICKS was unable to agree with Mr. COWAN in the construction he had given the amendment of Mr. DIXON. He thought the effect of that amendment would be good. He did not favor intelligence qualifications as a general thing; but as to this particular proposition he was in favor of it. In the Northwest he had found a great many men who were not able to read who were still quite intelligent. They always attended public discussions, and became well informed by mingling with others. But this was not true of the negro, in this District, who had just come from the farm, and who had never heard a question in law or politics discussed. He would vote against this bill because the people of the District had expressed their voice in unmistakable terms against it. He felt himself as much bound to regard the desires of the people of the District in such a matter as he would regard the people of Indiana, were he legislating for them in the Indiana Legislature.

Mr. LANE briefly explained why he should vote for the bill, and against the qualifications, on the principle that all just Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, and that the colored people were a part of the Government. This was a great question, in which the people of the whole country were interested. The election held in the District on this subject was illegal and without sanction of law. Those who were in favor of negro suffrage kept away from the polls. Those who were against it had the election all to themselves. The colored people of the District had shown themselves loyal and intelligent. They had furnished more men for the army than had the white inhabitants. In conclusion Mr. LANE said the Constitutional Amendment was the brazen serpent to which the Southern people must look and be healed. If they rejected that, they would never be admitted by his vote to representation until they accepted worse conditions than were contained in the Amendment.

Mr. SUMNER stated that he had already voted against striking out the word "male" from the bill, and he should vote against the pending amendment, and both for the same reason. By his vote yesterday he did not intend to express any opinion on the question whether women should vote or not. That great question which now for the first time has found its way into the Senate Chamber he Mr. (SUMNER) deliberately handed over to the future, by which it would be settled just as soon as the women in any considerable numbers insisted that it should be settled. It depends upon them alone. When they choose to ask for it they will have it. Mr. SUMNER then gave his reasons for voting against Mr. DIXON's amendment. The example set by Congress now was to be followed by the people of the disorganized States; as Congress votes now so will they vote hereafter. If an educational standard is set up it will be followed throughout the South. The votes of the black loyalists are needed now. In the District of Columbia Congress was beginning the great work of reconstruction on which the Union was to be harmonized.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The question was then taken on Mr. DIXON's amendment, to add a proviso that no person not now entitled to vote shall be allowed to vote hereafter unless he shall be able to read and write his name.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, Willey—11.

NAYS—Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Davis, Edmonds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson—34.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye, Yates—7.

Mr. YATES said he had paired with Mr. JOHNSON. He would have voted in the negative and Mr. JOHNSON in the affirmative.

PUNISHMENT FOR BRIBERY.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment in two sections, the first punishing those who offered a bribe at an election, the second punishing those who accepted it. For offering a bribe the punishment be to $2,000 fine, or two years' imprisonment, or both; for accepting a bribe the punishment to be one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter. The amendment was adopted.

The question was then upon adopting the bill reported by the Committee as a substitute for the bill referred to it at the last session.

THE BILL PASSED.

Various verbal amendments were then offered and adopted after which the bill was passed by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—13.

Messrs. YATES and JOHNSON, the former being absent, paired as in the former vote.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye, Yates—7.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

As it was passed it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote three months next preciding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

SEC. 2. That any person whose duty shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully refuse to receive, or who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisoment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several Courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court next preceding the holding of any election in said District.

SEC. 5. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the City of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the 1st day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities, in any election; and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SEC. 5. That on or before the first day of March, the Mayors and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual elections.

SEC. 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the preciding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list, and marked, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Sections 8 and 9 were those added, on motion of Mr. WILSON, to prevent and punish bribery at elections.

The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Deficiency Bill passed by the House was taken up, ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LIGHTHOUSE BILL.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to erect a lighthouse at the entrance of Mendota Harbor, Mich. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, a delegation of three from the Committee on Public Expenditures was authorized to proceed to New-York, to finish taking testimony in reference to Custom-house frauds, &c.

UNITED STATES COURTS—ARMY PAY.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill relative to the rank and pay of army officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of Mr. WILEY, as Representative from the Second Congressional District of Alabama. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. BIDWELL offered a resolution instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of reëstablishing the Southern overland mail route from San Francisco, by the way of Los Angelos, to Memphis. Adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. JENCKS, from the Committee on Civil Service, reported a substitute for the Civil Service bill. Recommitted and ordered printed.

THE ALABAMA.

Under the call of committees for reports, Mr. THAYER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill of last session releasing to F. S. LYON the interest of the United States in the *Alabama*. Read three times and passed.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE.

He also reported back adversely the papers in the case of the New-York Central College. Laid on the table.

COMMANDER PREBLE.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for payment to Commander PREBLE, of the navy, his pay from the 16th of July, 1862, as if the order discharging him had never been issued.

A discussion arose on the bill, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposing it on the ground that it proposed to give pay to this officer for the time he were out of the service. The bill was finally referred to the Committee of Claims.

REPEAL OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill repealing the fourteenth section of the act of July 23, 1866, to protect the revenue, and ordering the Direct Tax Commissioner in insurrectionary districts to impose the 50 per cent. penalty and 10 per cent. per annum interest on unpaid taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill for the appointment of Revenue Assessors and Collectors throughout the United States. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to reëstablish civil government in North Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States in the American Union. He stated that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North Carolina. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered printed.

The bill is as follows:

Whereas, on the 20th day of May, 1861, the citizens of North Carolina, one of the United States of America, did rebel against the Government of the United States, and on the said 20th day of May and thereafter did violently set aside and destroy the organized constitutional Government of [illegible] and did engage with others in armed [illegible] warfare to maintain their said action; and

Whereas, After the lapse of more than four years, the United States, by force of arms, having succeeded in quelling said rebellion and disarming such insurgent citizens, did find in said district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, no Government organized, or officers qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, under the operation of martial law, for the purpose of preserving peace and order, and of relieving his subordinate military officers from executing details of civil regulations in the several and widely-separated localities in the district, did, under forms and rules by him prescribed, authorize certain citizens of the district to assume the execution of said purpose of preserving peace and order under the protection and sanction of the military authority; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to preserve the said district and the loyal citizens thereof, as one of the United States, and by law to cause to be organized therein a Government, republican in form, based on the civil and law-making power of the nation; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That on the 20th day of May, 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, meridian, there shall assemble at the State House in the City of Raleigh a Convention of the loyal citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen by voters qualified as hereinafter provided; and each county in said district shall be entitled to send to said convention the same number of delegates that it was entitled to send members to the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and a majority of the delegates elected to said convention shall constitute a quorum, and be invested with the sovereign power of the people of the district to frame a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, modification or rejection preparatory to the reëstablishment of the said State and the reinvesting its loyal citizens with all the rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to the citizens of the other States of the Union; and the said Convention shall have power and authority to do all other acts which, by the recognized principles of republican government sovereign Conventions of the people of the States may of right do, provided, that in case no quorum shall assemble on the said 20th day of May, any less number of delegates assembled may adjourn from day to day until such time as a quorum may assemble for the transaction of business.

Second—That in the election of delegates to said Convention, there shall be allowed to vote all male resident citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or may own in fee, real estate of the assessed value of one hundred dollars or more.

Provided, That no one who has heretofore exercised the right of suffrage in said district, shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

Third—That the qualifications for the delegates to the said Convention shall be the same as were required for members of the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina immediately previous to the 20th of May, 1861, upon the taking and subscribing before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, or some other officer of the United States authorized to administer oaths, the following oath, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that on the 4th day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of doing so been afforded me. That on the said 4th day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuance of the rebellion and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union and the suppression of all armed resistance to the Government of the United States; and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, and the union of States thereunder."

And no person shall be allowed to sit or act as a delegate in said Convention, or hold any office or appointment thereunder, until he shall have taken and subscribed the above oath in the manner and form as above provided.

Fourth—That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the District Court, or other officer before whom such oath is proposed to be taken, whenever he may suspect it is about to be taken falsely by any person, to put to such person the question, under oath, and to hear any other evidence that may tend to satisfy him as to the propriety of administering it. And if, in his judgment, the person cannot truthfully take the oath, he may refuse to administer it. And should any person falsely take such oath, he shall be indicted and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the district in which the offence may be committed, for the crime of perjury. And upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to and receive such punishment as now attaches to the crime of perjury. And in the trial of such indictment no person shall be qualified to sit upon the Jury until he shall have taken said oath, and the Court may require any juror to take it unless he swear that he cannot truthfully do so.

Fifth—That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to direct and require the United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina to appoint for each county in said district one Deputy Marshal; and the Deputy Marshals so appointed shall, each in his respective county, appoint keepers and inspectors of polls and the necessary assistants, and on the 1st day of May, 1867, the said Deputy Marshals shall each open polls in their respective counties for the election of delegates to said Convention at such places, and shall conduct the election and find certificates of election under such rules and regulations—except as herein otherwise provided—as were prescribed for the election of members of the House of Commons by the laws of North Carolina, immediately previous to the 20th May, 1861; and any person who shall be appointed deputy marshal, or inspector or keeper of the polls, as aforesaid, and who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before the United States Circuit Court held in the district of North Carolina, shall be fined such sum or imprisoned for such time as the Court in its discretion shall fix.

Sixth—That the said Deputy Marshals, keepers and inspectors of polls, and other necessary assistants shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for every day they may be engaged in the discharge of their duties under this act, to be ascertained and paid by the United States Marshal of the district under the order of the District Judge. And the United States Marshal, in addition to his present salary and fees, shall receive such compensation for the discharge of his duties under this act as Congress may hereafter allow; and the Treasurer of the United States shall pay to the United States Marshal of said district upon the order or requisition of said Judge, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money from time to time, as may be necessary for carrying out the foregoing proposition.

Seventh—That the present organization set up under martial law by the military power of the President, and all officers in said District charged with the execution of civil regulations therein, except the regular officers of the United States, shall cease to be such, and their functions and powers shall terminate at such time as may be provided by the said Convention, after the recognition and approval by Congress of the State Constitution and civil Government provided for and sought to be established under the act.

Eighth—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, so to dispose and employ the military and naval forces of the United States, from time and time, and in such places, as to enforce the prompt and efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and to preserve peace and order, and obedience to the laws of the United States, in the said district, formerly comprising the State of North Carolina.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the House adjourn on Thursday, 20th inst., to adjourn to meet on Thursday, the 3d day of January next. He premised it by saying, if a recess was to be taken the time should be fixed at once, so that members might make their arrangements accordingly.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, hoped the resolution would not pass. This was a short session, and this recess would take thirteen days out of it. He moved to lay the resolution on the table; and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas, 46; Nays, 112. So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The previous question was then moved and seconded.

Mr. MORRILL inquired whether it was in order to move an amendment to adjourn *sine die*.

The Speaker said it was not, as the previous question had been seconded.

The resolution was then agreed to—Yeas, 103; Nays, 54.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill provides, that within twenty days after its passage, the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Agricultural Department. It also provides for a Bureau of Mines and Mining, subject to the control of the Commissioner. It regulates the purchase of seeds and plants in foreign countries, and provides that one-third of all such purchases shall be distributed by the Department, and the remainder distributed equally by the members of Congress; and that the Commissioners shall annually report to Congress the amount so purchased and distributed.

DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MURDERERS OF UNION SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the President was directed to communicate all official documents, letters, papers, &c., in his possession, relative to the trial by Military Commission, and conviction of CRAWFORD, KEYS, and others for the murder of E. SMITH and others; also in regard to their transfer to Fort Delaware, and their subsequent release.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish any information in the War Department in reference to the New-Orleans riot of 30th of July last, including any telegraphic dispatches sent or received, also reports and testimony taken before the Military Commission in the matter.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CULLUM in the chair, and took up as a special order the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out a paragraph appropriating $170,587 for deficiency for work done or being done by the corporation of Washington City in front of and across the Government property. He said he was not disposed to vote money for this city. The paragraph was struck out —56 to 47.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $250,000 for the State Department, and requested information about it. He had heard it said it was to induce SURRATT to come to this country and receive his pardon, as there was no pardon agency established in Europe. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS said that he had himself been indisposed to recommend that item to the Appropriation Committee, he had, therefore, requested Mr. SEWARD, who is a young man, [laughter] to call upon him and give him the necessary information; and Mr. SEWARD had done so. He would say to the gentlemen, that they had not talked about anything except business, and Mr. SEWARD had convinced him that the appropriation was necessary and proper. It comprised various matters. The Government had large suits pending in Europe, principally in England and France, to recover property which belonged to the Confederate Government, and those suits were very expensive. The aggregate amount involved was over twenty millions, and it was supposed that a very large proportion of that would be recovered. The expenses of tracking SURRATT all over Europe were large, and the State Department would have to pay additional expenses of the vessel that was conveying SURRATT to this country. Then the State Department paid the expenses of the reception of Queen EMMA in this country, and of her return to Honolulu. It also had to pay the expenses of the recent expedition to Mexico.

Mr. SCOFIELD expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. He had not known, but that some part of the appropriation might have been intended to pay the expenses of the Presidential party, swinging around the circle.

Mr. STEVENS assured him that no part of the appropriation would be applied to that purpose, although he understood there were some unpaid bills in connection with that trip.

Mr. SCOFIELD then withdrew his motion.

THE BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment made on Mr. WASHBURNE's motion, in the Committee, striking out the appropriation of $170,000, for work in public improvements of Washington City, was taken up, and gave rise to considerable discussion.

The amendment was agreed to, and the appropriation was struck out. The bill was then passed.

It makes among other appropriations the following: Public printing, $80,000; paper for same, $45,000; facilitating communication between Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, $40,000; contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, $25,000. The bill also increases the pay of additional police force 50 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1866.

THE MESSAGE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in the chair) on the President's Message.

Mr. WENTWORTH was entitled to the floor, but being temporarily absent, Mr. WARD, of New-York, addressed the House.

SPEECH OF MR. WARD.

Mr. WARD said that the sublime verdict of the people at the recent elections was not to be misunderstood. It astonished the President that the policy of making war upon Congress, of galvanizing into new life the rebellion by reinstating in power its leaders in the form of pretended State Governments in the South, had turned out simply to be a monstrous engine of fraud and oppression. The President's extraordinary use of the pardoning power, his removing from office scarred and maimed Union soldiers, and putting in their places the creatures of his will, with a view to sap the independence of Congress and debauch the people; his sustaining the massacre of New-Orleans patriots, and in short nearly the whole of his acts, official and unofficial, from the 4th of March presentation to his gyrations "round the circle," had been repudiated and rebuked by the people to whom he so confidently appealed, by more than half a million majority. Congress was also admonished that the people would insist to the last upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment recently submitted to the States, and in no event should that be abandoned. Congress must go on and complete the great work that God and the people had committed to their charge, and the illegal State Governments of the South must be rejected. Congress had ample power under the Constitution to empower the people of the South, who had been deprived by the rebellion of all civil government, irrespective of race or color, to reorganize their State Governments. Congress should do this, and should authorize all male citizens, not disqualified from treason or other crime, except those who had held office under the rebel usurpation, or who had been guerillas, murderers or leaders in the rebellion, to vote. Suffrage should be secured to all loyal men, so that they can protect themselves with the ballot as they protected the Government with the bullet; and all men who had been rebels should be disqualified from holding office. The rebel leaders, instead of demanding seats in Congress, should be suffering from the pressure of hemp, and no political franchise or power should be given to any of them. The Union men and freedmen at the South should be protected at all hazards, even if in accomplishing that purpose every traitor should perish. It was for Congress to build anew the temple of the Republic upon the eternal principles of justice and equal rights, so that the nation should stand firm and enduring as the "everlasting hills."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 3:40, adjourned.

THE SKATING SEASON.

To-day the Opening Day—Weather Willing—The Rinks all Ready—Ice Making Fast on the Park Lakes—Prospects of Early Admission.

The frost, if not intense, has continued steadily since it set in, and has achieved its work in a fashion delightful to the hearts and the heels of the skaters. During the past two days the impatient ones have had an opportunity, here and there, of rubbing the rust off; but the season could not fairly be said to have been initiated; no more than the ball can be said to have begun when an impulsive first arrival gives a *pas seul* without music or spectators. To-day, unless the clouds come down, the sport begins—some twelve days earlier than it did last year.

OATMAN'S FIFTH-AVENUE RINK.

The Rink has been opened to subscribers for two days, a few being allowed to try the ice at a time. It has been necessary to restrain the ardor of the many, and to close the gates in the afternoon to prevent the clamorous influx of old friends, who no doubt would be venturous enough, over eighteen inches of water, to run the risk of going through at the terrible cost of a wet foot. This they might laugh at; but the Major thinks too much of his preserves to have a hole made in the pot thus early, and, besides, thinks too much of his enthusiastic friends to permit them to trifle with their constitutions, which, when impaired, are not easy of amendment.

MACMILLEN'S FIFTH-AVENUE PARK.

This park has not yet been opened, but from the appearance of the ice yesterday, to-day, no doubt, it will receive safely many visitors. The buildings have been completed, and in every respect provision has been made for the comfort of patrons.

CENTRAL PARK.

The lakes are now all frozen over, but the frost has not been of sufficient severity to give a surface strong enough for use. The Commissioners are extremely cautious about this Park skating, and very properly so. The lakes are all of considerable depth, unlike the shallow ponds of the neighborhood, and the breaking of ice skated upon too soon might be followed by results much more serious than a wet foot. Besides, on private ponds the proprietor may control the number of his skaters; on the lakes that is impossible; they must be free to all comers however numerous; hence the necessity for extreme caution. Unless the frost remains with us for three or four days longer, or grows suddenly more intense, we cannot expect to hear of the ball being up this "spel.l"

THE LOTS.

The children have been enjoying themselves for three days; plebeian joys are cheap. The vacant lots have afforded ample space for everything with boots on, and that this has been taken advantage of by the youths of both sexes is just as true as that the molasses hogsheads were visited by the flies in August. If we could only get at the school rolls since Monday last, the awful increase of little boys playing "hookey" would be most apparent and heartrending. In the neighborhood of the park, the elder children who went up with their skates to have a look at the lakes, just tried them on and went in with the boys who played "hookey."

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY PONDS.

There was some skating yesterday on the Union and Capitoline Ponds, but there as in this City the season proper is to begin to-day. In Jersey, also in the neighborhood of Hoboken, initiatory steps have been taken. Everywhere the season promises to be a gay one.

FIRES.

A Tenement House Gutted—Several Persons Badly Burned.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning Sergeant REID, of the Twenty-first Precinct, discovered a fire in the rear basement of the premises No. 159 East Thirty-first-street, corner of Second-avenue, in the storage room of the liquor-store and billiard-saloon of JOHN KEAN, situated on the first floor. The alarm was at once given, and attention turned to getting out the inmates, whose escape was cut off from the street, the entrance to the upper part of the house being on Thirty-fourth-street and immediately above the fire. The stairway, before the inmates were aroused, was in flames and the hallway filled with smoke. The Police, under Capt. WILSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were soon upon the ground, and a ladder was procured and placed at a second-story window, by means of which the occupants of that floor were rescued. Those on the upper floors were advised to gain the roof.

The Police, by passing through the adjoining house on Second-avenue, gained the roof, and by means of the scuttle drew forth all those living on the third and fourth floors, but not until some of them were badly burned. Officer JEREMIAH F. GILLEN, while engaged in this humane work, was overcome by the smoke and dragged forth by his comrades. Miss MARGARET WEBB jumped from a fourth story window to the pavement, and was very seriously injured.

The names of the persons burned are as follows: DAVID J. SANDFORD, his wife MARY, their three children, MARTHA, aged 10 years, CHARLES, aged 6 years, and WILLIAM, aged 2 years, and the sister-in-law of Mr. SANFORD, ESTHER MATTELL, aged 21 years—the latter very seriously burned. They were taken to neighboring drug-stores, where their burns were dressed, and the sufferers were then conveyed by the Police to Bellevue Hospital. Officer GILLEN was conveyed to his residence. Miss WEBB was conveyed to the residence of her brother, at the corner of First-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

In the meantime the fire had run rapidly through the entire building in spite of the utmost exertions of the Fire Department to prevent it, and in a comparatively short space of time the building was completely gutted, nothing whatever being saved. Most of the tenants were poor people, and being uninsured, lost their little all.

The following is a list of the occupants: The first floor was occupied by JOHN KEAN as a liquor-store and billiard-saloon. The rear basement was used by him for the storage of liquor, and here it was that the fire originated. The building was owned by KEAN, who also occupied a portion of the third floor as a dwelling. His loss in stock, furniture and building he estimates at about $18,000.

His insurance amounts to $12,000 on building, and $10,000 on stock, in City companies.

The front basement was occupied by JOHN PUNNIGAN, as a barber-shop and dwelling. Loss about $800. Not insured.

The second floor was occupied by M. ZITTER and his family of thirteen persons as a dwelling. His loss on furniture is about $1,000. That portion of the third floor not occupied by KEAN was occupied by DAVID J. SANFORD and family. When taken out they had on but little beside their night clothing. They did not save an article of furniture. We have already described how badly they were burned. In a box in his apartment Mr. SANFORD had $700. This was consumed.

The fourth floor was occupied by JAMES WEBB and family. With the exception of the casualty to Miss WEBB, the remainder of the family were got out in safety, but saved nothing but what they stood in.

Exactly how the fire originated is not known, and as the building is so completely burned out, it is difficult to discover. The matter will be investigated by Fire-Marshal BAKER, and perhaps a Coroner.

Great praise is due the Police under Capt. WILSON for their efforts in rescuing the inmates of the burning building. But for their exertions the loss of life must have been very great.

In Pine-street.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire originated on the first floor of the building No. 61 Pine-street, occupied as an office by Messrs. WARD & CAMPBELL, brokers. It was soon extinguished. The office furniture was damaged to the amount of $1,200; insured. The building belongs to the Wetmore estate, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some coals falling from the stove upon the floor.

IN RIVINGTON-STREET.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises No. 167 Rivington-street, occupied as a German hotel by EMIL THIELE. The fire was soon extinguished. The building and furniture were considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss on furniture is about $500. Insured in the Germania Company. The building is owned by Mr. THALER. It is damaged to the extent of $2,000 and is fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company.

COLLISION BETWEEN RAILROAD CARS.—A collision occurred last evening, about 7 o'clock, between car No. 96 of the Grand-street and Desbrosses-street Ferry line and one of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad freight cars, at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, which resulted in the total demolition of the former. The car was full of passenger at the time, but, fortunately, no one was injured. An accident of a similar nature occurred on Saturday evening, when another of the Grand-street cars was demolished by coming in contact with a dummy engine on the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Beach and Hudson streets. The Police say that drivers on this line are very careless, and it is certainly remarkable that there has been no more serious accident or loss of human life.

Affray in Henry-street—Ante-Mortem Investigation.

A boss mason, named JOSEPH CHRISTELLO, and JOSEPH BUCHANAN quarrelled in Henry-street about some business matters on Monday afternoon, and during the affray BUCHANAN was knocked down by a blow on the head, and so severely injured that it is feared he will not recover. CHRISTELLO fled after the affray, but was subsequently arrested. Yesterday, Coroner NAUMANN was requested to hold an ante-mortem examination at BUCHANAN's residence, No. 284 Third-avenue. The following is BUCHANAN's statement:

On Monday afternoon I was in front of No. 300 Henry-street, walking with Lewis Freeman, when Joseph Christello came up to me and asked me what business I had there—if I came there to fight; I said "no;" I did not say any more to him; I walked on a few steps further when I was struck by Christello; when I got the blow I was knocked down senseless; he knocked me into the street; I was carried away; he struck me in the mouth; my teeth were broken and I received an injury to my head in the fall; I never had any quarrel with Christello.

Joseph Nevill, of No. 382 Third-avenue testified: I was standing in Henry-street on Monday afternoon last, when I saw Joseph Christello approach Buchanan and strike him a powerful blow in the face, knocking him down senseless; I picked Buchanan up; he was bleeding profusely from the mouth; Christello was arrested by James Greer, of No. 382 Third-avenue, but he subsequently broke away from Mr. Greer and escaped; I know Christello to be a dangerous character.

On the above testimony the jury rendered a verdict "that JOSEPH BUCHANAN was injured by blows received at the hands of JOSEPH CHRISTELLO."

The accused was then examined, and stated that he was 32 years of age, a native of England, lived at No. 119 East Twenty-ninth-street, and was a boss mason by occupation. In regard to the assault he said: "I employed Joseph Neville and Joseph Greer as masons and laborers; they came down to No. 300 Henry-street to get their wages; I told Neville I would give it him in a few moments; Neville is a brother-in-law of Buchanan; Buchanan followed me across the street; he abused me and threatened to wring my little neck; he attempted to hit me; he being a bigger man than me, made me stand on the defensive, and as he approached me I struck him with my fist only one blow; I did it in self-defence."

Coroner NAUMANN held the accused in $1,000 bail, to await the result.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH ON THE STREET.—On Wednesday evening, ADAM PETER, a native of Prussia, about 56 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Ninth-street and Avenue A, in a dying condition. He was bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth, and his clothes were saturated with blood. He was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and died before reaching it. It was at first supposed that the deceased had been assaulted by footpads, but a *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, sr., revealed the fact that death was the result of hemorrhage of the lungs. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, and a verdict of death from hemorrhage was rendered.

FIRE INSURANCE CONVENTION.—The Convention reassembled yesterday morning. A compend of our State laws on the subject of arson was directed to be prepared and distributed among the Insurance Companies and Local Boards of the United States, with the request that they endeavor to procure similar legislation on the subject. The Committee of Adjustments, to whom was referred the subject of premature payments, presented a report and resolutions declaring against such payments before the expiration of the sixty days, particularly in cases in which the cause of fire has not been ascertained. The report was adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.—To-morrow evening the new art gallery of Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, in Fifth-avenue, will be formally opened for the inspection of the members of the Press invited to be present. The gallery is hung with a fine collection of paintings, among them several important works of art. On Monday the gallery will be open to the public.

READING BY A. N. FAVARGER, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—Prof. FAVARGER will read selections from *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the University, No. 9 University-place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE OUTRAGE ON SEWING WOMEN—MORE ARRESTS.—MARTIN MCCORMACK, *alias* "Ratsy," and JAMES HINESON, for whom the Police have been on the look-out for several days, were arrested at the New-England Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, New-York, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers LANGAN and LEE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The prisoners are charged with being implicated in the outrage and robbery of the three sewing women—Mrs. WALKER and Misses LACEY and CAMPBELL—at their residence, No. 202 North Seventh-street, E. D., on Sunday morning, the 2d inst. They were fully identified by their victims when taken to Williamsburg, and Justice DAILY committed them to answer. The examination of the prisoners MONAHAN and QUIN was continued yesterday. The testimony of the girls, LACEY and CAMPBELL, was taken, and the examination was again adjourned until Saturday next. The gang engaged in this villainous outrage consisted of five young men, four of whom are now in custody.

THE OTERO MURDER.—The trial of FRANCISCO VIELE, charged, in connection with GONZALEZ and PELLICIER, with being implicated in the murder of Señor JOSE GARCIA OTERO, in the City Park, in November, 1865, is set down for Monday next, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judges LOTT and GILBERT of the Supreme Court are to preside. The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney MORRIS and Assistant District Attorney VROZ. The prisoner will be defended by Messrs. ROBERT JOHNSTONE and SIDNEY V. LOWELL. Some 200 jurors have been summoned out of which to select a panel.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—A children's fair will be held this (Friday) afternoon in the house of Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Jersey City, the proceeds to be devoted to the Children's Home.

SKATING.—Skating is good in various localities on the meadows back of Jersey City and Hoboken.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR more active and firmer; sales in some instances were at a slight advance; the demand is principally confined to Spring extras; sales 2,500 bbls. at $9@$10 50. No. 2 WHEAT, 4c.@4½c. higher; sales No. 1 Spring at $2 03@$2 05; No. 2, 80c.@82c.; red Winter on the track, $2 22. CORN dull and easier; No. 1, 80½c.@82c.; No. 2, 76c.@78c. OATS 1c.@1½c. higher, and quiet; No. 1, 40½c.@41c. RYE 1½c.@2c. higher—84c.@85c. BARLEY 2c.@3c. higher —60c.@65c.; samples, 88c.@$1 12½. MESS PORK active and excited—advanced 50c.@75c.; sales at $19 cash; $19 seller's option January; $18 50@$19 seller December; Country Mess, $18 75 cash. LARD—New steam, 11½c. Dressed HOGS advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $7 50@$7 75.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR is in moderate demand and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring, $13 33 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White, $15 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT is quiet and nominal; sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15, and choice White Canada at $2 90. CORN is selling at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1 Illinois. OATS selling at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. The amount of Flour and Grain in store here this morning is as follows: 16,485 bbls. Flour, 790,828 bushels Wheat, 106,278 bushels Corn, 41,218 bushels Oats, 34,567 bushels Barley, 14,927 bushels Rye, 5,847 bushels Peas, 10,135 bushels Buckwheat. About 500,000 bushels of the Wheat is held by millers.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR is more active with unchanged prices. Superfine $8; Single Extra $10; Triple Extra $14 25 @$14 50. WHEAT—receipts light; sales of Fall at $2 60@$2 80 and Spring $2. CORN firm; sales of Choice Old White at $1 04; New White at elevator, 78c. OATS dull and drooping at 73c.@76c. COTTON—sales at 29½c.@30c. WHISKY irregular at $2 20@$2 22. PORK active and firm; sales $19 50@$20. LARD unchanged. HOGS—sales at $6 50@$6 75.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

TOBACCO—Sales of 73 hhds. Common Lugs at $2 25@$4; Good Leaf, $7@$7 20; Cuttings, superfine, $15@$40. GREEN HAMS 10½c. MESS PORK $20 50. HOGS 6¾c.@7c.; total slaughtered, 61,988 head. COTTON—Sales 300 bales low Middling at 31½c. New LARD—Tierces 12½c. SUGAR 12½c. MOLASSES 10c. Raw WHISKY $2 14, free. FLOUR—Superfine $9@$10. REDWHEAT $2 60. New CORN, shelled, in bulk, 65c., ear, 60c. OATS 55c.@57c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON—The demand is active and prices have advanced; sales of 7,200 bales low Middling at 31c.; Middling, 32c.; receipts, 2,159 bales. SUGAR is in fair demand and prices firm; fair, 54c.; prime to choice, 58c.@63c. Sterling Exchange nominal at 149. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛@¼ discount. Gold 137¼. FREIGHTS brisk and firm; steam to New-York ¼; to Liverpool 1d.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR demand moderately fair and prices 25c. lower; sales of 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11; 100 bbls. Western Spring at $11 50@$12. WHEAT quiet and no sales reported. CORN nominal at $1 for No. 1. OATS quiet and nominal at 50c. BARLEY quiet at $1 03. RYE, sales at $1. PROVISIONS quiet; stock light. WHISKY firm at $2 39. RECEIPTS—By Grand Trunk Railroad, 100 bbls. Flour, 1,750 bush. Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR has an upward tendency; Superior Winter, $12; XX Winter, $11 50; WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; $1 83 for No. 2. OATS steady; 48½c. No. 2. CORN dull; 80c.@88c. PROVISIONS firm and higher. MESS PORK, $18 75. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 40@$7 50. RECEIPTS 750 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 900 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS 2,700 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR steady at $9 50@$10 for super, and $10@$10 50 for extra. WHISKY dull; no operations. COTTON firm at 31½c. MESS PORK quiet at $20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,796 head at $6 40@$6 80 for live, and 7⅛c.@7⅜c. dressed. Gold, 137⅜.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 880 head against 1,220 last week; market dull at 4c.@8c.; very few transactions at latter figures. SHEEP—Market poorly supplied and dull; sales at 4½c.@5½c. HOGS—Demand limited; packers not being in market; sales at 9c. @10½c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Spring 1c.@2c. and Winter 3c. better; $2 75 for Amber Michigan, and $2 25@$2 26 for No. 1 Spring. CORN—Old No. 1 held at 85c. OATS firmer at 45c. RYE quiet at $1 04. DRESSED HOGS are a shade better at 7c.@7¼c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON quotations—Ordinary, 26c.; Good Ordinary, 28c.; Low Middling, 30c.; Middling, 31c.@31½c.; Strict Middling, 33c.; Good Middlings, nominal. Market dull.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

COTTON—Sales 1,800 bales Middling at 31c.@31½c. The demand is confined to a few buyers, factors generally refusing the under rates. GOLD, 137⅜ @138⅛.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON market firm; ordinary, 27c; good ordinary, 29c.; low middling, 30c.; middling, 32c.; strict middling, 33c.; good middling, 35c.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON very active and advanced 1c.; receipts 840 bales; Middling 31½c., good Middling 33c.; stock 15,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON active at irregular prices; advanced ½c. @1c.; receipts 1,050 bales; Middling ranges from 30c. @33½c.; sales for the week, 3,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON—Prices irrgeular; Middling 32c.; sales for the week, 1,800 bales; receipts, 71,429; exports, 3,976; stock, 16,243.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The COTTON market closed firm; sales 809 bales at 33½c.@29¾c., tax paid.

[Advertisement.]
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to complete the sale of 200,000 tickets, (many being still in the hands of agents,) we are compelled to issue tickets bearing higher numbers. Should we sell more than the 200,000, the presents will be increased in number and value in exact proportion with the number of tickets sold.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
SUITABLE FEET-COVERING FOR WINTER.—CANTRELL's magnificent stock of elegant boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for the Winter season, is the great attraction at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway. Special attention is paid to the department for youths and children. Prices moderate.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Six years' experience without a failure proves that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph cannot be broken through. Office removed to No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]
Cotton-packed Hand-lamps, and Fluid for the same, can be had for 50 cents per gallon, at the BEDFORD LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—L. C. Wade and wife, C. P. Traub and wife, Miss Fannie Traub, E. L. Crabbe, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss J. Bunker, Antonio Trava, J. L. Kennedy, Jr., Leopoldo Fernandez, Capt. J. Lawrence, Mrs. L. Hernandez and 2 children, Henry Salisbury, Fred. S. Salisbury, J. W. Welles, Charles J. Fales, Mrs. Gen. Goucouria and servant, Miss Goucouria, L. Pomvert, Juan Terry, J. S. Bagly, Ramon Odessa, E. Depestre, H. Stearns, T. Ferrero Alonzo, Mrs. Stearns and daughter, C. Comstock, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mrs. R. D. Smith, child and servant, Mrs. Hudson and daughter, Mrs. M. Barton and son, W. Burgby and wife, Wm. Lensie, Isidoro Rany, August Hein, W. H. Guild, Wm. Warner, A. Deangelis, Rev. A. Marnicorch, Santiago D. Chapman, F. A. Hinck, J. A. Mendoza and wife, M. Ayllon and servant, Wm. H. Stewart, H. H. Thorndike, Jose Maseras, Capt. J. Thompson, L. A. Horne, L. H. Day, Miss C. Bartlett, Miss M. Cowdry, Mrs. E. McHenry, J. J. Shaw—Total, 70.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 13—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Miss Strachan, Mrs. St. Maur, Mrs. and Misses Hetzel and maid, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, F. W. Clarke, F. Cavicarte, B. Payne, F. C. Pitt, T. Tuya, Mr. and Miss Seeligman, M. Falk, W. Theile, R. D. Muir, T. M. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Stutz, Miss A. Clews, J. S. Erdman, G. H. Witthaus, Mr. Rose, W. H. Trausman, W. Macfarlane, J. B. Scholey, Hon. G. B. Fox, A. D. Napier, Miss L. Ritthaus, Mr. and Miss Westfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Stinson, Mr. Lang, Mr. Mackay, H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, child and servant, Rev. W. H. Williams, R. Waterhouse, C. Roth, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Dallon, J. Stitt, P. P. Spring, C. J. Hayes, E. Ferris, J. B. Lee, B. Galloi and son, E. Marstin, W. H. Warner, E. M. Merrill, F. Henriques, J. E. Raymond, J. S. Fenton, E. Yard, J. Watson, J. P. Smith, L. Raffaloer, C. C. Cole, W. P. Hill, Simons, S. Wheeler, C. Elmore, W. McCance, H. Lewis, Mr. Bach, J. A. Bridges, Mr. Seigman, G. H. Goddard, A. J. Ostheimer, Mr. Whiteside, J. Caldwell, C. H. Harbeck, G. A. Bennett, W. F. Read, John Barnes, J. Grossmeyer, H. Latham, R. B. Smith, R. Thompson, T. Fostamps, F. Homer, Mr. Burves, M. Barnwell, E. T. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Landrath, Mr. Weir, G. T. Bradbury, W. Cameron, Mr. Davides, E. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Hazlehurst, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Higgins, Mr. McLaren, A. Bach, G. Green, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jones, H. Tettman, Mrs. Reeves, J. Noyes, A. Sheppart, G. Hamilton, Mr. and Miss Seith.

DEC. 12—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Hannah Rutter and infant, Sigismund Speltzer, Mrs. Harriet Walker, John R. Richmond, Thomas James, and 287 in the steerage.

DEC. 12—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*—Gustav Schurmann, Jos. Roll, Chr. Schickedanz, E. Liebermann, 50 in the second cabin, and 513 in the steerage.

In steamship Raleigh, from Norfolk—Mrs. S. Horner and child, Edward Dean, Geo. R. Taylor, Mrs. Brow and 2 children, Mrs. Virginia Dudley, Samuel Campbell.

In schr. Julie E. Pratt, from Nassau—G. Sylvester, Capt. George I. McGilvery, Mrs. H. Pendin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets....... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 11 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 05 | Gov. Island.12 54 | Hell Gate.... 2 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Norton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fountain, Tucker, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Antarctic, (Br.,) McStoker, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Black, St. Pierre, Mart., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Eagle, Potter, Cette, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Byfogel Lyndahl, (Norw.,) Boltner, Cadiz, Holmboe & Co.; Annie Kimball, Lincoln, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Harry & Aubrey (Br.,) Weeks, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Moule, Gaudaloupe, S. R. Reynaud & Co; Oswego, (Br.,) Boyle, Liverpool, G. Wheelwright & Co'; John G., (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Francis Drake, (Br.,) Keslake, London, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Isaac Morse, Bradford, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Fleetwing, Hand, Wilmington, Del., Goldthwaite & Co.; J. G. Craig, Craig, St. Kitt's, Davison & Spearing; S. Hathorn, Springtree, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Dr. Franklin, Geer, Norwich, G. K. Hackett; Julia Baker, Baker, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Minerva, Disosway, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had westerly weather most of the passage. Dec. 9, lat. 44 25, lon. 52 16, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E. Dec. 12, at 4 P. M., 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed one of the yachts, with everything set, making good weather. Could not distinguish her color.

Steamship Tillie, Potter, Galveston Dec. 3, via Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Lunt Brothers.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

U. S. steamer Memphis, Gorringe, from a cruise.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Larken, Gonaives 14 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Cardenas Dec. 3, with sugar and molasses to James Henry.

Schr. Ada Ames, (of Rockland, Me.,) Marston, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood to W. S. Rowe. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Julie E. Pratt, Brown, Nassau 5 ds., with mdse. to T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schr. Massachusetts, (of Chatham,) Buck, Ragged Island 13 ds., with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. J. L. Dempsey, Crammer, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. N. Richards, ——, Portland, Me., with iron.

Schr. Mary Nott, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. F. Meany, Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Ella, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hattie, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Catharine, Bramhall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Arrington, Halsey, Baltimore, for Greenport.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13—Arr. steamers Vineland, from Millville, N. J.; Nereus, from New-York; schr. Abbie Bradford, Jeremie; barks Jane Ross, Havana, and Andes, Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12—Below, ship Arnold, from New-York, and brig Regatta, from Halifax. Arr. schr. W. Woodward, Brewster; A. Kingsley, Ella Fish and S. T. Wines, all from New-York; brig Mountain Eagle, from Navassa.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13—Arr. schrs. Ralph Carlton, from Rockport, Me.; S. A. Hoffman, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12—The following vessels have been spoken off the Capes of Virginia: ship Arnold, Burminger, from Bremen; brigs Regatta, from Halifax for Baltimore; Princess Alice, from Cuba for New-York, and the following from Baltimore: U. S. Revenue cutter Rowanee, for Key West; ship Crescent City for Acapulco; barks David Nichols, for Savannah; A. B. Wyman, for San Francisco; brigs Water Witch, for West Indies; Ida C., for Aspinwall; Clara Hockman, for Liverpool; Lizzie Lee, for Queenstown, Ireland; Emily Fisher, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13—Cld. bark Merriman, for Liverpool; schrs. Walter H. Thorndyke, for New-York; Three Sisters, from Indianola for New-York. Arr. steamer Star of the Union, from Philadelphia; ship Allen, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12—Arr. schrs. A. W. Cullum, from New-York, and G. G. Cramer, from Boston.

13th—Steamer Isadore, from Baltimore; schrs. J. Prince, from New-York; Milton, from Georgetown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12—Ship George H. Peabody, from Philadelphia; ship Reynard, from New-York, and barks Calabar and Bogota, from Liverpool. The Br. ship [illegible] cleared for Liverpool yesterday, with 21,156 sacks of wheat. Also arr. Fr. bark Tropique, from Bermuda; Br. ship Fort George, from Liverpool; Prus. bark Hans, from Hamburg; brig Tiger, from Rio Janeiro, with part of the cargo of the ship Carlisle, condemned at Rio.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12—Arr. steamer Tonawanda, from Liverpool. Cld. schr. Ira Bliss, for New-York.

13th—Arr. steamer North Point, Baltimore; schrs. Myrose, B. N. Hawkins, Caroline & Cornelius, from New-York. Cld. steamer Flambeau; schr. A. H. Edwards, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12—Arr. steamer H. Livingston, for coal. Sld. steamship Empire, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Savannah, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, put into Nassau on the 4th inst., leaky

Spoken, &c.

Arago—bark, from Glasgow for Providence, 40 ds. out, Dec. 10, off Nantucket.

Elsinore—ship, (new,) from Newburyport for New-York, Dec. 9, off Nantucket.

Rebecca Shepherd—brig, bound N., was passed, Dec. 10, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Tubal Cain—bark, for Philadelphia, Dec. 2, off Inagua.

Thomas Owen—brig, bound S., was passed Dec. 11, lat 37 40, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, Nov. 28, brig Mary E. Ladd, for Boston in 4 ds. The brig Daniel Doone has been condemned and sold.

[LATEST PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, Ann Alice, at Gravesend; Mary Stetson, at Trieste.

MEM.—The Civic, New-York, for Hamburg, arrived at Dungeness; had been damaged in a collision.

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On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.
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THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:
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Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.
Mlle. A. Goddard, L. Moscheles, Rene Favarger,
Chas. Halle, Alfred Jaell, Lindsay Sloper,
Jules Benedict, J. L. Hatton, Sydney Smith,
James M. Wehli, Carl Reinecke, Brinley Richards,
G. A. Osborne, W. Kuhe, Giulio Rigondi,
M. W. Balfe, S. A. Chappel, Y. Von Arnold,
Louis Plaidy, and many others.
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51, 11, 43, 16, 77, 39, 67, 47, 40, 29, 4, 5, 1.
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62, 20, 11, 4, 16, 76, 15, 43, 48, 39, 67, 56.
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